

JPRS 78609

27 July 1981

Korean Affairs Report

No. 149



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SEOUL POLICEMAN KILLS YOUTH--Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--A guiltless young man called Yun Nam-su was pistolled dead by a puppet policeman on 3 July in a stall in Wonhyo Street, Yongsan District, Seoul, according to a report. The policeman killed him, while brandishing his pistol in the stall. [Text] [SK091002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 9 Jul 81]

ARRESTS OF STUDENTS, OTHERS--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--The South Korean military blackguards rounded up more than 1,800 people on the streets of Seoul during the night of 27 June, according to a report. Over 1,160 of them were referred to fascist "summary trials" and penalized. On the same night nearly 100 vehicles were detained in the city. Feeling uneasy about the mounting anti-"government" sentiments among the people, the fascist clique let loose a large police force on the streets to arrest at random those who went against the grain with it. [Text] [SK031007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 3 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/276

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

CHANGING WORLD OF KOREAN LABOR ANALYZED

Seoul SHINDONGA in Korean Jul 81 pp 192-201

[Article by Yun Song-ch'on: "Korean Labor: How It Changed"]

[Text] Prologue

Law, in human terms, is often compared with a man's clothes. A man's clothes, whatever excellent material is used to make them, cannot serve their purpose as good clothes unless they fit the man. Again, even if the clothes fit the man well in the beginning, as he gains weight or grows in height, the clothes have to be adjusted accordingly or new ones made.

By the same token, law is the clothing of a society, where the general phenomena of the times are faithfully reflected. Accordingly, in order to keep abreast with the ceaselessly changing and developing social phenomena, it becomes an inevitable demand that new laws be constantly enacted or existing ones amended. But it will not do if the idea of law runs too far ahead of the social phenomena or if the law, simply following the social phenomena, merely confirms and rationalizes it.

It is an important demand of enactment or amendment of law that it always be made in harmony with ideal and reality, idea and fact. It is in the scheme of things that if a law excessively clings to fact or reality alone, that law will be able neither to reflect correctly the society nor to exercise enlightened guidance for it, that if it excessively pursues idea or ideal alone, it will become empty, divorced from the society.

A labor law which governs labor relations, too, can be no exception to this, and what is more, it causes a more sensitive reaction than any other law to the change of general social phenomena. Therefore, a law governing labor relations, more than any other law, is full, relatively speaking, with a great potential for frequent amendments or of being replaced by a new law.

The following bears this out: From 1953 when the major laws governing labor relations were enacted for the first time to the present the Labor Standard Law has been amended four times, the Labor Union Law five times (from enactment on 17 April 1963), and the Labor Dispute Reconciliation Law and Labor Committee Law replaced six times each, and a new Labor-Management Consultation Council Law has been enacted this time.

Essentially, labor law, according to the experience of advanced countries, is considered a precious trophy won as a result of the long struggle of the organized labor movement. This is so because in the developmental course of modern capitalist society, the various rights of the workers with no power other than their labor which is aimed at securing their right to a living, have been recognized legally by the labor law.

Consequently, there is nothing strange at all that laws governing labor relations in advanced countries take on the character of securing their rights because the fact is that the labor movement or labor union activities were not originally recognized by law but were merely confirmed by law.

But in the case of our country, rather than the labor law being won as a result of the labor movement, the labor law was enacted first and under this law the labor movement or labor union activities were permitted. As a corollary, there was a great potential to follow with various kinds of legal restraints.

In a manner of speaking, it is not exaggeration to say that the laws governing labor relations in our country were subsequently enacted and amended on several occasions by the policy-oriented expediency or necessity of the authorities concerned at the time in light of the existing political situation rather than by faithfully responding to the demands of labor-management parties after fully considering existing socioeconomic base and the character or reality of labor-management relations.

Therefore, even though the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, strictly insured basic labor rights, the laws governing labor relations which were enacted under the provisions of the Constitution restricted excessively the rights, and in no small number of cases we saw the relevant laws turned into a scrap of paper by the enactment of special laws or interim laws as if the restrictions were not enough. To paraphrase, it may be said that producing ill-fitting clothes, they tried to make the body fit the clothes, not the other way around.

Especially centered on the Labor Union Law which is targeted to regulate directly the organizational structure and management of labor unions and labor union activities, and enacted Labor-Management Consultation Council Law, the writer will examine how this Labor Union Law has been changed, how labor unions will be revamped by the change, and how this law will operate on the establishment of future order of Labor-Management relations in our country.

The Content and Character of the Amended Labor Union Law

The latest amendment of the Labor Union Law covers such a wide range not only in size from objectives to the relevant rules and regulations but also in content that it completely changes the existing structure. It may be said that it has had a great impact on the labor circles in that under the amended Labor Union Law a great revamping and reform in the organization, management, and activity of labor unions, too, became inevitable, and at the same time that confusion and pain caused by the changing situation were very severe.

The writer has divided his examination of the content and character of the amended Labor Union Law, as a matter of convenience, into organization, management, collective bargaining, collective agreement, and its relations with the Labor-Management Consultation Council Law, and others.

Organizational Change of Labor Unions

Restoration to Organizations by Enterprise

First, the amended Labor Union Law expressly provides that the formation of a labor union unit be made on the basis of a business or business place which has the power to determine working conditions, thus putting the organizational form of a labor union on an enterprise-unit basis (Section 13, subsection 1) and that the labor unions by enterprise-unit get together and form a national federated organization by industry (Section 13, subsection 2). Because of this, the labor unions by industry which used to play the role of the higher echelons of labor unions by enterprise in the form of industrial organizations on a regional or national basis, transcending enterprises over the last 20 years since May 16 [the May 16 military coup] are now denied this and have been completely restored to organizations by enterprise, on the one hand, and the erstwhile labor unions by industry remain in existence merely as federated bodies of labor unions by enterprise.

Essentially, the organizational form of our country's labor unions, unlike the organizational form by trade adopted in countries of Europe and America, in the initial period or today's organizational form by industry, had assumed the organizational form by enterprise centered on enterprises or work places. However, in the course of the post-May 16 reorganization of labor unions, base-level organizations continued to adopt the former organizational form by enterprise but higher echelons, transcending enterprises, adopted the organizational form by industry, the so-called eclectic method. It may be said that such an eclectic method, from the standpoint of the government, had the advantage of having the national industrial organizations unite the numerous labor unions by enterprise into regional or local chapters under their umbrella and control them and, with the government effectively controlling the industrial organizations which are organizations of the higher echelon, of handily leading the entire labor unions in accordance with the government policy.

On the other hand, it may be said that the labor unions, too, had considered the eclectic method as an excellent mode of organization because from the standpoint of the labor unions, it had the advantage of rectifying and augmenting through the higher echelon organizational system by industry the questionable points or weaknesses inherent in the organizational form by enterprise while complementing the shortfall of the organizational form by industry with the organizational form by enterprise.

As the administration's intervention was intensified in the management and activity of labor unions by the amendment of the Labor Union Law on 13 March 1973, it became possible for the labor unions by enterprise to perform their role and functions as independent unions on a plan to restore them to a system centered on labor unions by enterprise, but the organizational system by industry as an organization

of the higher echelon was recognized. Such organizational systems of labor unions has now been completely unified into a system by enterprise under the latest amendment.

Meanwhile, it may be said that regardless of enactment or amendment of laws governing labor relations, a sweeping organizational revamping of labor unions was foreseen as inevitable as a result of the inspection by the Office of Labor of labor unions at all levels following the May 17 action and of the subsequent social purification measures taken against labor unions, which caused the resignation of 190-plus middle executives of labor unions by industry, including a dozen or so chairmen. In particular, the greatest confusion and pain followed the nationwide dissolution early in September as a ripple effect of social purification of 100-plus regional headquarters, the Korean equivalent of local unions in Europe and America.

It may be said that the regional headquarters in our country, mainly uniting on a regional basis labor unions of small businesses and work places engaged in identical industries, are an organizational system which, beyond the scope of labor union within enterprises, conducted negotiations between labor and management, collected union dues from members or conducted other union activities, on a regional basis.

The position of regional headquarters in terms of organizational system was on an equal footing with branch headquarters by enterprise (labor unions within large enterprises) and equivalent to an intermediate organization of national labor unions by industry. With the dissolution of such regional headquarters some of the local chapters were elevated to the status of independent unit labor unions conducting autonomous management and activity while those local chapters incapable of sustaining and managing their organizations on their own were dissolved; thus ensued unprecedented confusion and change in terms of the organizational system.

According to the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, "the latest dissolution of regional headquarters was like leaving the bottom part and small branches of a tree, trimming all the major branches in between." (Front page of the HANGUK NOCH'ONG issue No 156). Such was the sweeping blow that was dealt in terms of organization. The dissolution of regional headquarters was also followed by a marked reduction in the number of organized workers from 1.12 million as of last July to 947,000 at the end of December. (FKTU Business Report)

In the course of such purification of labor unions preceding the amendment of the Labor Union Law it was already possible to foretell that the organizational form of labor unions would be revamped from the system by industry into a system by enterprise. Moreover, in the guidelines sent out by the Office of Labor on 20 August of last year for purification of labor unions, in its guidelines sent out on 27 August for augmentation of labor unions, and in its guidelines sent out in mid-October for management of labor unions one could see the forthcoming unit system by enterprise clearly outlined. It may be said, in a manner of speaking, that by the administration's guidelines prior to the amendment of the Labor Union Law the revamping of the organizational form of labor unions (the same in management and activity) had been strongly pushed and that the latest amendment has merely confirmed and at the same time systematized the earlier guidelines of the administration.

Federated Bodies by Industry Are No More Than Federated Bodies of Labor Unions by Enterprise

Inasmuch as the organizational system of labor unions under the amended Labor Union Law has been turned into a thorough unit system by enterprise, it may be said that the federated bodies by industry, which have now been turned into simple federated bodies of unit labor unions by enterprise, will no longer be able to perform their functions as single entities of labor unions based on the framework of strong control power the same as before, and will merely assume literally the character of federated bodies promoting the strengthening of ties between member unions or exchange of information or mutual consultations aimed at keeping step.

Consequently, except for unit labor unions by enterprise, none could call itself "national such and such labor union" but must make itself clear as a federated body by calling itself "national federation of such and such labor unions." At the same time local chapters heretofore belong to branch headquarters by enterprise and regional headquarters must henceforth call themselves as "such and such labor union of the national federation of such and such labor unions" and local chapters heretofore belonging to branch headquarters by enterprise as "such and such branch headquarters of national federation of such and such labor unions."

The amendment of the law notwithstanding, there is no change whatever in the organizational system of labor unions with a single nationwide entity such as the labor unions of public employees of the Office of Monopoly, Office of Communications, and Office of National Railroads or the labor unions of Korea Electric Co. Therefore, they call themselves, the same as before, "such and such local chapter of such and such headquarters of the national monopoly (electric) labor unions."

A pamphlet entitled "The Changed Laws Governing Labor Relations" published by the Office of Labor (now Ministry of Labor) immediately following the amendment of the Labor Union Law, explains thus: "Heretofore the organizational system of labor unions took the eclectic form of organizations by industry and organizations by enterprise, and the labor unions by industry, by implementing rules and regulations as organizations of a single entity by industry, obstructed the self-regulated management of labor unions with excessive meddling and intervention, recognizing labor unions on a worksite-unit basis as base-level organizations; therefore, the establishment of a federated body by industry of unit labor unions by enterprise is aimed at insuring the self-regulated management of unit labor unions by enterprise."

As seen in the aforementioned explanation, it may be said that even though it is reasonable to prevent the abuse of power or arbitrariness of organizations of the higher echelon against base-level organizations, it could also bring the result of shutting off the correct guidance or support of organizations of the higher echelon for base-level organizations.

Generally, what is pointed out as a fatal shortcoming of the form of labor unions by enterprise is that it is easier for the employers to exert their influence on the labor unions in this form more than any other form. In particular, this is all the more so in countries like ours where personal background counts considerably

in labor-management relations. That is why in advanced countries labor unions by enterprise have long been considered "company unions" synonymous with "yellow unions," that is, kept unions.

Moreover, today in advanced countries in Europe and America where the organizational form of labor unions by industry is adopted, there is a tendency to further strengthen the controlling powers of organizations of the higher echelon over base-level organizations with a view to checking unbridled strikes or strikes not authorized by unions (known as wildcat strikes). When such points are taken into consideration, one cannot but feel that it is a retreat to unify labor unions into the organizational form by enterprise on the ground of unreasonableness of certain organizations of the higher echelon (the unreasonableness of union executives who have taken undue advantage of the authority of organizations of the higher echelon).

More Stringent Requisites for Formation of Labor Unions

Second, it is the point that the amended Labor Union Law, along with more stringent requisites for the formation of a labor union, has abolished the union shop system whose mandatory establishment by labor-management negotiations was more or less recognized. On this account, not only has it become very difficult to form a new labor union; it has become very difficult for existing unions to sustain their organizations.

The amended law has first of all legalized the minimum number of workers eligible for forming a union, providing that for the formation of a labor union there have to be 30 or more workers or a resolution of the inaugural meeting endorsed by one-fifth or more of the workers. (Section 13, subsection 1) In light of the fact that generally the amended law strongly intends to return employees to the jurisdiction of enterprise and that in our country personal background counts strongly between labor and management and the consciousness of workers is still weak, it must be said that it is not such an easy thing, realistically speaking, to gather 30 or more workers and hold an inaugural meeting.

Still, even at a small work place with less than 30 employees it is possible to form a labor union with the endorsement of one-fifth or more of the workers. To elaborate on this numbers game, in the case of a business with 10 employees, one-fifth means that with the endorsement of two of them it is possible to form a labor union. However, in order to satisfy the minimum legal requirements of 30 workers or one-fifth, there arises the question of the extent or qualifications of the workers and again, when the general requisites and conditions for the formation are taken into consideration, it must be said that the formation of a labor union cannot but be restrained by that much.

It cannot but be said that the organizational form of labor unions or the legal requirements for a minimum number of personnel for the formation of a labor union are provisions peculiar to our country without parallel in the laws of most foreign countries. It is thought that these provisions could pose the theoretical legal question that they are in violation of the workers right of organization insured in Section 31, subsection 1 of the Constitution.

Abolition of the Union Shop System

Next, the amended Labor Union Law, by abolishing (eliminating Section 39, subsection 2 proviso of the old law) the union shop system whose establishment was mandatory under certain conditions (when two-thirds or more of the workers of the work place concerned were union members), now provides for leaving it entirely up to the free will of workers to join or not to join the union.

What is meant by the union shop system is this: Even though employers can freely hire job applicants who are not union members (in our country, because there are no unions of the unemployed, job applicants are all nonunion members), there are provisions in the collective agreement that once hired, the employees must become members of the specified union.

Under the union shop system, essentially a mandatory system, the employer must discharge an employee as a matter of principle if he withdraws from the union or the union expels him.

In the case of our country, the right of organization is expressly guaranteed constitutionally, and furthermore, it has also been interpreted that the content of the right of organization includes not only the right of workers to organize or join a labor union, that is, the positive right, but also their freedom of choice (freedom to choose a labor union) and their right not to join a labor union, that is, the negative right. It is a fact that on this account there have been cases from time to time of disputes on whether or not the union shop system, which is predicated upon forced worker participation, is in violation of the Constitution.

But it may be said that the union shop system in our country is not intended as generally, positively recognizing forced worker participation in a labor union but it is an exception to the general rule that differentiates it from the act of an employer who violates the three labor rights (called an unreasonable act against labor), an act which is part of the "yellow dog" agreement (an act stipulating as a condition for employment that a worker join or not join or withdraw from a labor union, or become a member of a specific union), forced worker participation in a union is recognized as an exception, provided specific stipulations are contained in the collective agreement the employer has concluded with the labor union, that in such event as a matter of course it will not be regarded as an unreasonable act against labor.

Put another way, the old law had been interpreted that an agreement entered into between labor and management for a union shop would not constitute an unreasonable act against labor, provided certain requisites were satisfied. As a matter of fact, until the amendment of the law, more than 70 percent of the collective agreements had contained provisions for a union shop, and it is no exaggeration to say that this system, along with the system of "check-off" which was a method of blanket collection of union dues, played the role of two pillars for sustaining the unions in our country.

Essentially, the system for forced worker participation in a union was part of the policy to nurture labor unions aimed at achieving a balance of bargaining power between labor and management so as to make it possible to insure the fair trade of

labor force. It may be said that it had been publicly acknowledged that without forced worker participation in a union to a certain extent it would be impossible to expect a fair trade of labor force with the employer who was in a superior position economically, socially. Therefore, it was only logical that even when the positive right of organization and the negative right of organization clashed, the positive right of organization should take precedence. With abolition in the amended law of the union shop system which had been introduced with the aforementioned intentions, it may be said that it has become very difficult to maintain the current union membership, not to mention the difficulty in gaining new membership.

In fact, the formation of labor unions in our country was at a very low rate even under conditions where the union shop system was recognized. As reasons for this one could point to the fact that the extent of workers capacity to organize labor unions was subject to many restrictions relative to foreign countries, the fact that the requisites for organization were very stringent, the fact that the consciousness of workers was generally weak but on the other hand it was also pointed out that an important reason was that our country's businessmen by and large did not want to see labor unions organized at their enterprises. Even though (Albert Rhys), renowned professor of labor economics at Princeton University, has argued that the labor union must be recognized as an indispensable element in the management of modern enterprise, it is questionable how much persuasive power such an argument has for our country's businessmen, how much of it is accepted by them.

More Stringent Requisites for Formality in Forming Labor Unions

Moreover, the amended Labor Union Law has made more stringent the requisites for formality in forming labor unions by providing that when filing the report on the formation of a labor union, the number of members of the union must be stated and the minutes of the inaugural meeting, articles of association, and personal histories of the officers of the union must be attached, in addition to the previous requirements in filing such a report (Section 13, subsection 3).

For the formation of a labor union the law implements the reporting system in formal terms as mentioned earlier, on the unit basis of a business or work place possessing the right to determine working conditions, the minutes of the inaugural meeting endorsed and signed by 30 or more workers or by one-fifth or more of the workers, the articles of association, and personal histories of the officers must be submitted with the report form stating other required details to the competent authorities. But in light of the fact that in terms of the content, a labor union comes into being only by the permit of the competent authorities (the court also has ruled that a labor union legally comes into being only after receiving validation from the competent authorities) it must be said that the requisites made more stringent in terms of formality under the amended law make it even more exacting to establish a labor union.

Change in the Management of Labor Unions

General Meeting To Be Held Every 3 Years, Not Every Year

Under the amended Labor Union Law, what has changed with respect to the management of labor unions is, first, that under the old law all unions, whether they were

base-level organizations or organizations of the higher echelon, were mandated to hold a regular general meeting at least once every year, but under the amended law the unit labor unions by enterprise are to hold a regular general meeting at least once every year the same as before but the federated organizations by enterprise at least once every 3 years, thus relaxing the period between general meetings from 1 year to 3 years (Section 18, subsection 1). The requirement to hold it at least once every 3 years means that in a 3-year period several general meetings may be held or there may be only one general meeting. But what is intended is, as already explained in the "Changed Laws Governing Labor Relations," to have a general meeting, so far as it is possible, held once every 3 years with a view to avoiding as much as possible labor union disputes that may arise on account of overheated rivalry to grasp the organizational leadership every time a general meeting is held, not to mention the unnecessary expense of time and money caused by frequently held general meetings.

In a year without a general meeting, it is provided (Section 19, subsection 1 proviso) that the jurisdictional apparatus authorized by the articles of association decides on matters concerning collective agreement or matters concerning budget and settlement of accounts. According to the articles of association of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, as amended on 5 March of this year, it is provided that in a year when a general meeting (it could be replaced by a meeting of delegates) is not held, the Central Committee (consisting of members elected by member unions; chairmen and directors of secretariats of member unions; FKTU chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretary general; and chairmen of city and provincial consultative councils) holds a meeting in February of said year and attends to such matters (FKTU Articles of Association Sections (?27), 31 and 33).

But inasmuch as all the functions of labor unions under the amended law are performed centered on unit labor unions by enterprise, it may be regarded that the general meeting of federated bodies by industry now bereft of strong controlling power or of the general federated body [FKTU] has no great significance; if so, one comes to wonder if it is really necessary to hold a general meeting once every 3 years, the period between general meetings could be lengthened.

Strict Rules Governing the Qualifications of Officers of Labor Unions

Second, the amended law carries very restrictive rules regarding the qualifications of officers of labor unions as well as their terms, and expressly prohibits officers from holding two or more official positions concurrently. (Section 23)

First, to take a look at the qualifications of officers, the following cannot become officers (Section 23, subsection 2): (1) Those who have been sentenced to imprisonment for 2 or more years, until 2 years after the date they have served out the sentence or after date of sentence is officially suspended; (2) Those who were ordered by government authorities for dissolution or reelection, until 3 years after date of such order; (3) Those who have not worked for 1 year or more at a work place where a labor union is in existence excepted in the event that the relevant business or work place has been in existence for less than 1 year, those who have not continuously worked for one-half or more of the period from date of establishment of the business or work place to the date of establishment of the labor union. Furthermore, it is provided that the terms of officers shall not

exceed 3 years (Section 23, subsection 3) and that officers may not hold two or more full-time official positions concurrently (Section 3, subsection 4).

It seems that the stringent legal restrictions imposed on the qualifications of labor union officers are intended to prevent the election of unqualified or unreasonable persons; nevertheless, it must be said that such restrictions tend to restrain the free election and selection of labor union officers by union members themselves and that in certain cases, it is impossible to eliminate the possibility that the restrictions might prevent the emergence of career union activists. It may be said that the provision for prohibiting the term of a union member (as given--a/b officer) from exceeding 3 years is intended to define the time frame of one term but not to prevent a consecutive term and that the provision for prohibiting officers from holding two or more full-time official positions concurrently is intended to eliminate various abuses stemming from the concurrent holding of several positions.

Rules Regarding Welfare Work

Third, the amended Labor Union Law provides that a labor union with 300 or more members shall use part of the union dues collected from the union members, from a minimum of 10 percent to a maximum of 30 percent, for the welfare of union members (Section 24, subsection 2; executive orders, schedule 1), and makes it mandatory for the representatives of such labor unions to make public the statement of accounts and the state of operations every fiscal year (Section 29).

In spite of the fact that these matters are to be internally decided by a labor union to use whatever amounts of money for whatever purposes, as long as such expenditures are not made unreasonably and for corrupt purposes, it is made mandatory for a labor union to allocate a certain percentage of union dues for mutual-aid purposes.

Lastly, the amended law provides that except for the workers directly in working relations, the relevant labor union, or those duly authorized by law, no one shall commit acts of manipulating, agitating and obstructing the parties concerned, or any other act of meddling with a view to exerting influence on them, regarding the formation and dissolution of a labor union, joining and withdrawing from a labor union, and collective bargaining with an employer (Section 12, subsection 2).

As already pointed out earlier, inasmuch as a labor union is an independent organization where the workers are the main body in terms of its organization, management and activity, it is only natural that it should be undesirable as a matter of principle to have a third party other than the parties concerned meddle in the organization, its management and activity. However, the problem arises here as to where to draw the line to define concretely a third party; again, what crosses the writer's mind is that depending on the interpretation of the extent of meddling of a third party, it may restrain the support or guidance and education of member unions of a federated body by enterprise, consultation with or even lectures by labor specialists or relevant scholars, in which event a systematic, organized labor movement may be saddled with difficulties.

Change in Collective Bargaining and Collective Agreement

The amended Labor Union Law, on the principle of limiting collective bargaining to the concerned parties by enterprise, provides as a principle that collective bargaining be conducted between the representative of the labor union of the relevant enterprise and management (Section 33, subsection 1), eliminating the provisions of the old law that made it possible to assign the collective bargaining power to a third party. But in the amended law, too, when there exist extraordinary circumstances in conducting collective bargaining or when it is considered necessary to make adjustments between trades, between businesses, or between industries, an exception is recognized that bargaining may be entrusted to a federated union organization subject to the approval of government authorities (Section 33, subsection 1 proviso). However, the intention of the amended law, while providing that collective bargaining be conducted as far as possible by the concerned parties of labor and management by enterprise, merely recognizes the assignment of collective bargaining power depends on the approval of competent government authorities.

Why it is a principle that collective bargaining be conducted by the concerned parties by enterprise may be based on the notion that the concerned parties, who are most familiar with the general circumstances within an enterprise, are capable of directly deciding on working conditions. But the representatives of union and management who are concerned parties to bargaining by enterprise, are in a working relationship of employees subordinate to management and therefore, it is a difficult thing for them to bargain on an equal footing.

In particular, following the dissolution of regional headquarters last year, many small enterprise labor unions formerly under regional headquarters were elevated to the status of unit labor unions and have thus been placed in a position where without any knowledge of the procedures or methods of collective bargaining they have to conduct collective bargaining with the employers of relevant enterprise. The question is: When they conduct collective bargaining, can fair bargaining be achieved between labor and management in a cooperative atmosphere as intended by the amended law? Rather, it may be said that bargaining by enterprise, depending on the differences between enterprises, on the abilities and qualifications of the concerned parties to the bargaining, could bring about an imbalance of working conditions which it is feared could obstruct a cooperative atmosphere between labor and management.

In Japan, too, which adopts the organizational form by enterprise the same as our country, gradually from the mid-1950's a blanket bargaining by an organization by industry or diagonal negotiations (a mode of negotiations with individual enterprises by an organization of the higher echelon to which unions by enterprise belong or their federated organization) or joint negotiations conducted jointly by unions by enterprise have been markedly increasing with a view to complementing the questionable points or weaknesses of bargaining by enterprise. It may be said that this is an attempt to resolve the questionable points of negotiations by enterprise.

Next, the life of a collective agreement drafted and signed by labor and management as a result of negotiations, is 1 year for wages the same as before but 3 years for matters other than wages (Section 35). The 3 years or 1 year mentioned here only

means the maximum periods of time and therefore, it does not mean that within this time frame the agreement cannot be renewed but that at the maximum it is possible not to renew the agreement during this period, and at the same time, that it is equally possible to renew the agreement any time within it. It should be regarded that the reason why the provisions under the old law which uniformly prohibits the life of a collective agreement from exceeding 1 year have been changed to extend it up to 3 years is in order to avoid unnecessary frictions in the course of negotiations between labor and management by making it possible not to hold collective bargaining for renewal of an agreement for up to a maximum of 3 years insofar as it is possible. The amended law also strengthens the intervention of government authorities in collective bargaining and collective agreement by providing (Section 34, subsection 3) that in the event that a collective agreement contains unreasonable or those items in violation of law, the government authorities may order, subject to the decision of the Labor Committee, the change or deletion of the said items.

Relations With the Labor-Management Consultation Council Law

It should be said that the amendment of the Labor Union Law so far examined is in deep functional relation with the enactment of the Labor-Management Consultation Law and that from such points, the amendment of the Labor Union Law and the enactment of the Labor-Management Consultation Council Law must be viewed in the same vein. Until the enactment of the new Labor-Management Consultation Council Law our country's labor-management consultation system had been established and operated under the provisions of the Labor Union Law (Section 6 of the old law), and at businesses or work places with 30 or more workers normally in their employ, even if no labor unions existed, it had been established and operated under the administrative directive of the relevant government authorities. It may be said that by the enactment of the Labor-Management Consultation Council Law, the labor-management consultation system has now been provided with an organizational base under an independent law.

Originally, the labor-management consultation system was established in European countries before and after the end of World War I within enterprises or work places with a view to defending enterprises, but today, with the overall strengthening of functions of labor-management consultation, it is being widely acknowledged as a form of system for participation in management.

And this system, in view of its character, is known as an appropriate system in the event that the organizational form by industry and collective bargaining between labor and management take the mode of blanket negotiations. This is so because, although the mode of blanket negotiations transcending enterprises could not take care of all the details or extraordinary problems existing within enterprises, it has been customary in European countries to have such matters resolved mainly by the labor-management consultation councils established within the enterprises.

From such viewpoints, it may be said that the labor-management consultation system cannot have great significance in the organizational form by enterprise characterized by organizations within enterprises and in the negotiation system by enterprise. Rather, it should be said that the labor-management consultation system under the

organizational form by enterprise is prone to end up in the phenomenon of emasculating prior negotiations in collective bargaining or the functions of collective bargaining.

First of all, those authorized for collective bargaining and council members of the workers side of the labor-management consultation council are identical and they are to hold meetings of the labor-management consultation council regularly once every 3 months or from time to time as and when necessary (Section 11 of the Labor Management Council Law) while it is provided that it may be sufficient to conduct collective bargaining once every 3 years (once every year for wage negotiations). In a manner of speaking, it is not too far off the mark to assert that what constitutes the core of the enactment and amendment of the laws governing labor relations is subsuming as much as possible collective bargaining which is understood to be a product of adversary labor-management relations, on the one hand, and positively advocating labor-management consultation aimed at strengthening and promoting cooperative labor-management relations.

Epilogue

We have to wait for some time following the amendment of the law regarding the overall question of labor unions, but it seems it will take more time to tell if, as enunciated in the changed laws governing labor relations, the change will really "insure the genuine independent right of the workers to organize, and make it possible to manage democratically labor unions."

In a sense, one may read the meaning of the amendment of the laws in the New Year's address of FKTU representative "Now that our country's labor unions have been taken off of the protective organizational system called the union shop and even prohibited from assigning labor-management negotiations to a third party, not to mention an organization of the higher echelon, several thousand small organizations, let loose from the bosom of the protection of labor unions by industry and regional headquarters have to defend the rights of union members, negotiating and cooperating self-reliantly on their own with strong enterprises."

The writer has a feeling that he is seeing part of the self-reproach of our country's labor movement which has lived in comfort for the past 30 years, more recently for the last 10 years under the given conditions while on the other hand reading the tomorrow of the organized labor movement which has to develop despite the difficult conditions facing it.

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CSO: 4108/113

6. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

POLITICAL PARTIES DELAY PUBLICATION OF PARTY PAPERS

SK020326 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 81 p 2

[Article from the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP] have almost completed preparations for the publication of the first issue of their respective party organs. Their publication, however, is being delayed with no official explanation of the reason for the delay, making party members restless.

Representative Kim Mun-won, editor of the MINJIAN TANGBO, the organ of the DKP, said: "We have already received a permit from the Ministry of Culture and Information, obtained a calligraphic writing from former President Yun Po-sun and completed the primary proof-reading process. This notwithstanding, the party hierarchy says that we should wait a while. I am restless, too."

He also said: "We are not trying to make the paper a copy of MINJU CHONGSON, the party organ of the now-defunct New Democratic Party."

Meanwhile, Kim Chong-hak, director of the office of planning and management of the KNP, said: "As an expedient, the party distributes TANGMU POGO, a party newsletter, to party members two times a month. Unless some fundamental questions are resolved among political parties, the publication of the party paper cannot but be delayed."

CSO: 4108/131

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S TAEAN WORK SYSTEM

'NODONG SINMUN' Article

SK151102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today devotes one whole page to an editorial article titled "True Way of Socialist Economic Management Opened by Great Leadership."

The article says: It is a matter of key importance upon which hinges the success of socialist and communist construction whether a party of the working class guides and manages the economy well or not after the establishment of socialist system.

Noting that 20 years ago the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the Taeon work system, a new socialist form of economic management, through his historic on-the-spot guidance to the Taeon electrical machinery plant, the article stresses: This system is a chuche-based system of economic management which makes it possible to conduct economic management as a work with people by carrying through the mass line for the first time in history.

With the creation of the Taeon work system a new way was indicated to overcome the capitalist and non-working class practices in economic management and operate the economy thoroughly in the direction demanded by socialist society and in the fundamental interests of the revolution.

Pointing out that through 20 years of its history the Taeon work system has strikingly demonstrated its invincible vitality and superiority as a revolutionary economic management system, the article continues:

The validity and superiority of the Taeon work system lie first of all in that it makes it possible to most thoroughly realise the party's leadership over socialist construction.

The Taeon work system is a powerful economic management system for most thoroughly ensuring the collective leadership of the party committee over economic construction. The collective leadership of the party committee is the core of the Taeon work system.

The validity and superiority of this system also lie in that it makes it possible to most fully realise the centralist leadership of the state over socialist economy.

The centralist leadership of the state over the economy should be further strengthened as the economy develops and socialist construction progresses. Otherwise, the function of the state as an economic organizer will be weakened and spontaneity and imbalance will appear in economic development and, further, the socialist system itself will be endangered.

The Tae'an work system is a powerful means of fully realising the centralist leadership over the economy because it firmly ensures the uniform and unitary nature of planning work, the first process of economic management, by the state and makes all the economic activities for the fulfillment of the national economic plan highly organised and disciplined.

The validity and vitality of the Tae'an work system find expression also in that it makes it possible to develop the socialist economy uninterruptedly at a high tempo.

To give precedence to political work, work with people, and rouse the producer masses to action ideologically is the basic demand of the Tae'an work system. This is the revolutionary and active method of making the working people, the masters of production and management, consciously take part in the struggle for economic construction.

If one fails to give precedence to political work and conducts only economic and technical work in economic management, neglects work for heightening the ideological consciousness of the working people and lays onesided stress on material incentive, it will become impossible to actively mobilize the masses and energetically push forward economic construction.

Noting that over the past 20 years since the establishment of the Tae'an work system, the industrial production has grown at a rapid tempo of 14.5 percent on an annual average, the article stresses: The only most correct way of economic guidance and management to victoriously push ahead with socialist and communist economic construction without falling into even the slightest deviation is the one opened by the Tae'an system.

Today our party raised it as an important problem for defending and upholding the chuche-based idea and theory of economic management propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to thoroughly establish the Tae'an work system, always directs deep attention to it and solves in time important theoretical and practical problems arising anew in the course of thoroughly establishing this work system to constantly develop it in depth.

Report on Editorial

SK160520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on 15 July dedicated one whole page to an editorial article titled "True Way of Socialist Economic Management Opened by Great Leadership."

The article consisting of three parts says that the Taaen work system, a new form of socialist economic management established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a new communist system of economic management which makes it possible to guide and manage economy in a most revolutionary and scientific way to suit the intrinsic demand of the socialist system.

The article in its first part points out that it is a matter of key importance upon which hinges the success of socialist and communist construction whether a party of the working class guides and manages the economy well or not after the establishment of socialist system. After underlining the significance of the Taaen work system, the article goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his scientific insight into the lawful requirements of socialist and communist construction, created the Taaen work system, a new form of socialist economic management, on the basis of the rich practical experiences he had gained in the course of leading the revolution and construction.

The creation of the Taaen work system by him was a new discovery of our style of system of economic management based on the great chuche idea and a historic event announcing the birth of a communist method of industrial management.

The Taaen work system is the economic management system of chuche whereby economic management is undertaken as a work with people through the implementation of the mass line for the first time in history.

With the creation of the Taaen work system, in which the mass line is embodied, the cottage-style and inefficient system of economic management with the administrative and technical guidance as its key point was discarded and a revolutionary and scientific system of economic management with work with men as the key point was established and a great turn from the economic management with lots of capitalist factors to a communist economic management took place. This was a great event which paved the way for economic management giving fullest scope to the conscious enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the working people.

The creation of the Taaen work system and its overall practice in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song carry weighty significance in triumphantly advancing socialist and communist construction.

Its significance lies, above all, in that it makes it possible to manage and operate the national economy in our own style and thereby build the socialist economy after the pattern of chuche.

The chuche-based system of economic guidance and management is a powerful means of solving all problems arising in economic construction in ones own way to suit the specific conditions of the country by the efforts of its own people and with its domestic resources and its own native cadres under all circumstances.

The Taaen work system also carries great significance in enabling the party and state of the working class to manage and operate economy in conformity with the nature of the socialist system and the class principle.

It is a revolutionary system of economic management for conducting economic management to suit the class principle. Under the Taaen system it is a principle

to solve all problems arising in economic management by means of strengthening the party's leadership and constantly enhancing the political and ideological consciousness of the producer masses.

With the creation of the Tasean work system, a new road was shown to overcome capitalist and non-working class practices in economic management and run economy thoroughly in the direction demanded by the socialist society and in conformity with the fundamental interests of the revolution.

The overall establishment of this system is a precious fruition of the energetic guidance and tireless efforts of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who solves most brilliantly the heavy historic tasks facing the times and revolution with his profound ideological and theoretical activities and tremendous revolutionary practice, stresses the article.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILIES OBSERVE KIM IL-SONG SPEECH ON LSWY

SK251523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--Papers 24 June dedicated articles to the 10th anniversary of the publication of "The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward," the historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

In the work he summed up with high pride the course of the Korean youth movement which had covered a road of proud struggle and clearly showed the way of bringing up the youth to be communist revolutionaries to take over the revolutionary cause of chuche and carry it to accomplishment through generations.

In an article titled "It Is Greatest Honour for our Young People to Succeed and Accomplish Revolutionary Cause of Chuche With Credit," NODONG SINMUN says:

In the past decade since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published this work the Korean youth have stoutly advanced along the road of loyalty under the guidance of our party and by their heroic and devoted struggle fully displayed their noble traits as the lifeguards and shock brigade boundlessly faithful to the party.

The youth of the new generation who will take over our revolutionary cause and carry it to accomplishment have stoutly grown up as reliable ranks of revolution which uphold the leadership of the party, uniting around the party as firm as a rock. This is the most precious successes achieved in the work with the young people over the last decade and constitutes a firm guarantee for hastening the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Under the correct leadership of the party and the leader, the problem of bringing up the youth to be stout reserves of the revolution has been successfully solved and the revolution is kept alive healthy and strong in our country, the article points out, and goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Korean communist youth movement and propounded original ideas and policies for the solution on youth problem, thereby brightly indicating a new way of correctly solving the problem of the successor to the revolution.

His far-reaching plan and policies for bringing up the youth as reserves of the revolution have been carried into practice in an all-round way by our party to bear more brilliant fruits.

Over the last decade in which the policies set forth in his historic work "The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry it Forward" have been successfully implemented, the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth has become more brisk and the ideological and moral traits of the young people have changed beyond recognition through the struggle for modelling the whole society after the chuche idea under the guidance of our party.

The minds of our youth are filled only with the revolutionary idea of our party, the chuche idea. It is the main trait of our Korean youth to take the great chuche idea as their unshakable world outlook and cherish spotlessly clean loyalty for the party and the leader deep in their hearts as their foremost life. Our youth are advancing unswervingly along the road of revolution indicated by the party in whatever difficulties and trials, breathing, thinking and working only in accordance with the ideology and will of the party, and devoting their youthful wisdom and energy to the sacred struggle for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

It is the greatest pride of our people to have a large unit of youth, the revolutionary ranks of new generation, who remain loyal on the highway of revolution indicated by the party and the leader and like to make revolution and to struggle, the article stresses in conclusion.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS KWP'S REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

SK270352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today devotes one whole page to an editorial article titled "Our Party Is a Militant Party Vibrant With Revolutionary Spirit."

Noting that revolutionary spirit is an intrinsic feature of a revolutionary party, a party struggling to carry out the cause of the working class, the article stresses: A spiritless and inert party cannot dynamically push forward any complicated struggle for smashing the manoeuvres of the class enemies within and without or the gigantic cause of transforming nature and society.

The Workers Party of Korea which was founded and is guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song had the honour of being a party full of revolutionary spirit from its inception, it says, and goes on:

The features of our party as a party vibrant with revolutionary spirit are strikingly demonstrated, above all, in its tenacious struggle to carry out to the end any work, once it determined to do, through fire and water.

Our party carries out at any cost operations, once planned and started, with a bold sweep, while organising and directing vast work in all spheres of the revolution and construction as a whole.

The proud features of our party as a party vibrant with revolutionary spirit are to be seen also in creating and renovating everything anew in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

In carrying out any work, our party always proposes something new and original and implements it in a go-ahead way, not wedded to any old pattern or old experience.

To advance toward a higher goal always with youthful vigour and passion, not allowing any slightest decrepitude or standstill is another proud feature of our party vibrant with revolutionary spirit, the article notes, and continues:

Only when a party tirelessly pushes forward the revolution without interruption, can it firmly defend all the gains it has won at the cost of blood and advance toward socialism and communism to the end.

To bring the future of communism as early as possible by making continuous innovation and continuous advance in the spirit of the speed campaign is the unshakable stand consistently maintained by our party. Proceeding from this stand, our party always sets forth bold and high fighting targets one after another and carries out all work vigorously by the method of lightning operation.

Pointing out that the major factor that has developed and strengthened our party as a militant party full of revolutionary spirit is that it has the indomitable revolutionary spirit of accelerating the revolution and construction with its own efforts on all accounts, breaking through any storm and stress, it further says:

It is also because our party has radically improved the party work method and established in the whole party the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work and spirit in an all-round way that our party has been developed and strengthened into a militant party full of revolutionary spirit.

Our party has introduced in an all-round way the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work, which was created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and whose might and vitality have been proved through a protracted struggle, to see that the party work as a whole was conducted vigorously and briskly and a fresh spirit and enthusiasm prevailed in the party.

The firm establishment of an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline whereby the whole party moves as one is another factor that made our party display its might as a militant party vibrant with revolutionary spirit.

The revolutionary trait of unconditionally implementing to the end the decisions and instructions of the party and the steel-like discipline of democratic centralism which makes the whole party move as one organic body under the leadership of the Party Central Committee have been thoroughly established today in our party.

Saying that the development and strengthening of our party into a powerful party full of revolutionary spirit as it is today carries tremendous significance in victoriously promoting our revolution and carrying it to accomplishment, the article stresses:

The significance lies, first of all, in that it makes it possible to advance the revolution and construction vigorously along a straight path to victory without any slightest deviation by imbuing our society with a sound and revolutionary spirit.

If people in socialist society become indolent and slackened, society will be degenerated gradually and revolutions be brought to an end halfway. The imperialists and all brands of enemies of the revolution are ever more maliciously intensifying the reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration and subversive activities and sabotages to disrupt socialist countries from within. Accordingly, the working class party which has seized power should lead the entire people to work in a revolutionary way and live a frugal life, make them not discard the revolutionary principle and class position but firmly uphold the banner of socialism. To this end, it is necessary, first of all, for the party itself to be sound and highly militant and become a party full of revolutionary spirit.

The corrupt bourgeois mode of life cannot penetrate into a society led by a revolutionary party full of militant spirit and vigor and with high authority of leadership. There prevails only a sound and revolutionary fighting spirit conforming to the nature of socialist society.

The article stresses that in our country today the entire people are working with all devotion solely for the victory of the revolution and staunchly struggling under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence in a way befitting a people building socialism, a people in the era of struggle.

Noting that the strengthening and development of our party into a militant party seething with revolutionary spirit carries great significance in inspiring the entire people with a firm confidence in and optimism about a bright future of our revolution, the article continues: The optimism of our people about the bright future of the revolution is based on the absolute belief that as long as our party is standing at the head the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader will certainly be crowned with victory.

This belief has been enshrined deep in the hearts of our people as an unshakable faith in the course of covering the road of worthwhile struggle, together with the party, to imbue the whole party and the whole society with the chuche idea.

The revolutionary ideas and imperishable exploits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are firmly defended and safeguarded, the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle brilliantly carried forward and developed and the unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea safeguarded like the apple of the eye thanks to the revolutionary spirit and energetic struggle of our party boundlessly loyal to the cause of the leader. Our people now clearly see in the might and looks of our party full of revolutionary spirit and vigor the final victory of the Korean revolution and firmly believe that their eternal happiness and prosperity are reliably guaranteed by it.

This is the most precious ideological sentiment and unshakable faith implanted in the minds of our people by the revolutionary spirit of our party.

No force can hold in check the advance of such a people struggling with such a spirit and faith.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SINCHON COUNTY NOW TURNED INTO 'PARADISE' OF PEOPLE

SK301601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, is widely known to the world as a place indicting U.S. imperialism, the aggressor, for its brutality.

During their temporary occupation of Sinchon in the period of the Korean war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors barbarously massacred upwards of 35,000 guiltless people, or a quarter of the county's population, and razed all the properties to the ground. They declared that Sinchon County would not be able to rise again on its feet.

But the county has today turned into a paradise of the people thanks to the heroic endeavours of the county's people who rose with a determination to take revenge upon the U.S. imperialists, the enemy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the county scores of times, clearly indicating the road to be followed by the county.

Under his wise leadership the people of the county built up a new Sinchon County, pushing aside heaps of ashes and filling up bomb craters.

The Sinchon County seat has been converted into a town. Streets are lined with cultural institutions, tall flats and modernly-equipped factories.

A machine plant, a textile mill and scores of other centrally-controlled and local industrial factories have been built up in the county which had been an ordinary rural county.

These factories produce daily necessities, foodstuffs and various other kinds of goods, some of which are popular at world market.

The Sinchon silk textile mill alone produces more than 250 kinds of silk fabrics.

The county is also known as a grain producer.

A big progress has been made in education, culture and public health, too. There are over 40 schools of different levels.

A large number of working people have been trained to be engineers and assistant engineers under the education system of studying while on the job.

There are a county peoples hospital with specialized sections and a big ward for hospital treatment. It has a peoples hospital with specialized sections and a village clinic.

The people are leading a civilized life in handsome dwelling houses and tall flats appointed with modern furniture and articles of daily use including TV sets.

The people of Sinchon County, a witness of history to the bestiality of U.S. imperialism, the aggressor, are making vigorous endeavours to bring their native place into bloom as a communist paradise.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' LAUDS REMODELING OF SOCIETY ON CHUCHE IDEA

SK191544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, 18 June, dedicated one whole page to a political essay titled "Great Advance."

It deals with the great advance in modelling the whole society on the chuche idea which started in Korea in the 1970s.

In the first part of the essay the authors write about the unprecedentedly great creations, changes and miracles which have been brought about in Korea today under the revolutionary slogan of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The essay says:

There is not a day of standstill, a stagnant place or an idle man in Korea which is advancing, loudly striking up a great symphony of revolution with drum beating and bugle sound of creation and construction.

The great advance in modelling the whole society on the chuche idea--this is the drum beating of the Korean revolution advancing under the uplifted banner of chuche and the loud whistle of communism being sounded in the land of Korea.

In this advance our people are boldly and confidently bringing earlier along a right path the communist society which is the ideal of mankind, a society in which the independence of the working masses is fully realised.

In this advance our people put to the fore the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, a perfect programme of communist economic construction, and they are making a general march towards the grand 10 long-range objectives to build an economic power of the world. We are thus dashing forward vigorously, visualising a classless society, an ideal society where there is no difference between town and country, and a completely triumphant socialist society as a brilliant reality in the near future.

The slogan of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, held high by our party is a sacred banner of great inheritance advancing our revolution with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great pioneer of our revolutionary cause, as the only guiding compass and building and perfecting the communist society on the basis of the chuche idea.

In the second part the authors of the essay say that in the 1970s our glorious party built immortal monuments in carrying out our revolutionary cause, upholding the slogan of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The essay says:

The half century of our revolution was a heroic long march for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea through which a new road of the Korean revolution, a new road of communism was hewed out tirelessly through the most rigorous difficulties and trials of modern history beneath the uplifted revolutionary banner of the chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The advance for the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea--this is the great will of Korea marching towards communism, today's iron flood and a great offensive previously unknown in history.

The 10 long-range goals set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea signify a continued big leap from a great upsurge effected by us over the past decade to a higher upsurge, the essay notes, and goes on:

The 1970s was a difficult decade in which many problems cropped up in the world making revolution and in the life of mankind. In this grim period our party held high the slogan of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and called our people to a general march, firmly holding the helm of history, and converted the 1970's into a heyday of unprecedented, great national prosperity and grandeur and erected undying monuments which will shine down through generations on the road of carrying our revolutionary cause to completion.

In the last, third part the authors say that the ranks of advance for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea led by our party are outstanding ranks, and go on:

Today our country where the whole society is being modelled on the chuche idea is a country in which the whole party, the entire people and the whole army, united rock-firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are breathing and acting as one.

This great integrated entity never known in any previous ages and in any other countries is a unity of ideology, a unity of will and a unity of action and a great creation produced by our party's modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea.

The imbuing of the whole society with one idea, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song--this is a summing-up of our party's absolute faith in the greatness and invincible vitality of the idea of the leader and a demonstration of its extraordinary capacity for completely uniting guidance and the masses. This is a great secret to the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause.

The imbuing of the revolutionary ranks and society with one idea is a source of and a key to all our victories and miracles. The successful imbuing of the revolutionary ranks with one idea is the greatest victory won by our party on the road of today's advance.

Infusing the revolutionary ranks with one idea and will and leading them to the attainment of the same goal is the highest revolutionary art of command that can be possessed only by a great party with a brilliant wisdom and extraordinary organising capacity.

The essay stresses:

Our party's art of command is a chuche-oriented art of command based on the theory of idea that everything is decided by idea and a great art of leadership setting the whole in motion by grasping idea and rousing the party to action.

The Korean people draw the conviction of sure victory from and see the bright prospect of the revolution in this great leadership and are vigorously dashing forward to the future, full of hope, pulling through storm and stress.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL INDUSTRY ACTIVISTS HOLD RALLIES

SK040522 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Meeting of activists of local industrial plants were recently held in the provinces and municipalities.

Placed at the front of the meeting sites were portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Also hung at the meeting sites were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

Along with the activists of local industry, responsible functionaries of the central and local party and governing organs and of the administrative and economic organizations were present at the meetings.

The meetings summed up the status of the implementation of the programmatic instructions which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave at the National Congress of Local Industry Workers in June last year. In addition, the meetings discussed measures for bringing about a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods. Reports were delivered and discussions held at the meetings.

Saying that the National Congress of Local Industry Workers held in June last year was a milestone for bringing about an epochal turn in development of the local industry of our country, those who made the reports and participated in the discussion pointed out the achievements and experiences gained in the struggle to carry out the programmatic tasks which the respected and beloved leader put forward at the congress.

They said that since the congress the working people in the local industrial sector, with high loyalty, strengthened raw material production bases through creative labor and struggle, accelerated the modernization of plant facilities and, thus, provided material and technical foundations with which local industry can be further developed in accordance with the new requirement of socialist construction.

They also said that the working people of the sector actively mobilized local raw materials, effectively utilized available facilities and manpower and improved the production process so as to increase production and the quantity and variety of daily necessities such as textiles and footwear and upgrade their quality, and to produce nutritious foodstuffs in large quantity through proper processing of

fruits, vegetables, fish and kelp. By so doing, they said, an active contribution was made to meeting the growing demand of the people for consumer goods.

They stressed that the shining achievement won by the local industrial sector during the past year was a fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center illuminating the future of local industry and giving deep consideration to the sector.

Saying that the local industrial sector faces an honorable but heavy task to thoroughly implement the instructions which the great leader gave at the Sixth Party Congress and at the National Congress of Local Industry Workers and to develop local industry to a higher stage, they urged to mobilize hidden potentials in local areas so as to increase the production of people's consumer goods.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: If we further develop the local industry based on achievements won in the sector, our people's living will become more affluent, our country will become more powerful and proudly join the ranks of advanced countries.

They said that, to successfully carry out the task in the local industry sector, the working people and functionaries of the sector must fully display endless loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of being positive and unconditional for implementation of party policy.

They urged local industrial plants to make best use of existing production capabilities so as to produce more good quality mass consumer goods of many varieties.

The meetings discussed measures for local industrial plants to accelerate mechanization and automation of the production process through a vigorous technological innovation movement, to enhance the technical skill level of workers, to increase the production of mass consumer goods with locally available raw materials, to improve the quality of products and to increase their variety.

The meetings discussed the standardization and regularization of enterprise management in conformity with the demands of the Tasean work system and measures to increase the production of mass consumer goods with existing facilities, labor force and materials through the improvement of facility management, material management, labor management and financial management.

The meetings stressed that local industrial plants should repay the expectations of the great leader and the glorious party center by further deepening the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement for emulating the model unheralded heroes by effecting a new upsurge in all fields of ideology, technology and culture and by effecting a revolutionary upsurge in production of mass consumer goods.

The meeting also adopted resolutions.

CSO: 4108/132

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SO KWAN-HUI ADDRESSES METEOROLOGICAL MEETING

SK101055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the start of hydrometeorological work was held at the Moranbong Theatre on 9 July.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier So Kwan-hui and personages concerned together with hydrometeorological workers.

Vice-Premier So Kwan-hui made a report at the meeting. He pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Central Meteorological Observatory on 10 July 1946, after liberation. This, he said, marked the beginning of chuche-based hydrometeorological work in our country.

The great leader trained scientists and technicians and indicated a new orientation and work method in this field so as to expand and develop hydrometeorological work in accord with the building of a new fatherland and the demand of revolutionary development, he noted, and went on:

The hydrometeorological workers have successfully solved questions arising anew in all fields of the national economy in each period of revolutionary development.

The hydrometeorological work of our country has met its heyday in the 1970s thanks to the tested leadership and deep solicitude of the glorious party centre.

The hydrometeorologists should make an overall and deep study of hydrometeorological and oceanographic problems, arising anew in all fields of the national economy to live up with allegiance to the deep political trust and expectation of the great leader and the glorious party centre, the reporter stressed.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS KALUN MEETING IN 1930

SK011625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today devotes one whole page to an editorial article on the lapse of 51 years since the historic Kalun meeting was held to indicate the path of the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic report "The Path of the Korean Revolution" at the meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League held at Kalun from 30 June to 2 July 1930, at which he set forth the chuche-oriented line and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution he had matured.

The Kalun meeting was a historic landmark of epochal significance in applying the great chuche idea in the practice of our revolution and independently developing the Korean revolution.

The article headlined "To Thoroughly Establish Chuche Is Firm Guarantee for Bringing Revolutionary Cause to Brilliant Accomplishment" says that the validity of the chuche-based line set forth at the Kalun meeting was clearly proved through the practice of our revolution and that the establishment of chuche is a firm guarantee for defending the sovereignty and dignity of our nation and for achieving the prosperity of the country.

In the first part the article refers to the fact that to establish chuche more firmly is a fundamental demand for bringing about a constant upsurge in our revolution and construction and bringing earlier the final victory of the cause of communism.

The article says:

Establishing chuche is the most active and revolutionary way to lead the revolution and construction along the road of sure victory under the banner of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a great revolutionary idea of the working class in our era and a militant banner for successfully carrying out the cause of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation.

The great chuche idea correctly reflects the law of the revolutionary movement of the working class and the demand of the times and most thoroughly embodies the revolutionary desires and aspirations of hundreds of millions of working people. It gives a new philosophical man-centered world outlook and a comprehensive exposition of the socio-historical movement with the popular masses as its subject, the essence and law of the revolutionary movement, the fundamental stand and method to be adhered to in the revolutionary movement and its principles.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chuche idea is an idea strengthening proletarian internationalism and promoting the world revolution. This idea has nothing to do with such non-working class, reactionary ideas as national egoism or national chauvinism.

The working class party should always place the revolution of its own country above anything else, proceed from the specific reality of the country and the interests of the people in raising and solving all problems and lead the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction in a chuche-oriented manner. This arises as a more important problem in view of the ever more complex situation at home and abroad.

The more intricate and tense the situation is as it is today, the more actively the working class party and people should struggle to defend and advance the revolution with their own efforts according to their own faith. This enables them to seize their destiny firmly in their own hands and carve it out under whatever difficult circumstances. When they waver without their own firm faith, people may undergo turns and twists in the revolution and may become colonial slaves again. This is a serious lesson of history.

To firmly establish chuche is also an urgent demand for the successful solution of all the problems arising anew along with the development of socialist and communist construction in depth.

The working class party and people should use their own brains to creatively solve problems arising in the building of socialism and communism. Only by so doing, is it possible for them to realize the cause of communism successfully without the slightest deviation or vacillation.

By firmly establishing chuche in the past period our party has successfully solved all the new problems in the revolution and construction and thus achieved great victory. Our revolution has developed on to the higher stage of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea on the basis of such success. This cause is the first great revolution in the march toward communism under the banner of the great chuche idea.

In the second part the article says that the Korean revolution spanning more than half a century teaches a precious truth and lesson as to what stance and attitude the working class party and people should have and how they should fight in order to achieve brilliant victory in the revolution and construction.

It continues:

The thorough establishment of chuche by the working class party makes it possible, first of all, to firmly ensure consistency and principle in shaping and executing the line and policy.

The line and policy cannot be shaped by others, but should be worked out only by the party of each country by using its own brains in conformity with the specific reality of its country and the interests and desires of its people. When a party fails to shape a correct policy with its own independent thinking and judgement, the revolution and construction cannot but undergo turns and twists.

To establish chuche is the most correct way for the party of the working class to adhere to and embody independence in working and carrying out policy. In the past our party could always set forth correct lines and policies and execute them though flunkeyism was deeply rooted historically and the manoeuvres of flunkeyists and dogmatists were vicious in our country. This is because our party firmly established chuche.

The thoroughgoing establishment of chuche by the working class party makes it possible to lead the revolution and construction to victory by rooting deep among the popular masses and depending on the strength of its people. This is another precious revolutionary truth the struggle of our party for the establishment of chuche has given.

A party which is isolated from the popular masses and fails to enjoy their trust cannot have a high authority of leadership or correctly lead the revolution of its country and the destiny of its people, bearing responsibility for them.

Our revolutionary practice clearly proves that when the party takes its firm foothold among the popular masses and closely unites the entire people, it would be able to surmount whatever difficulty and carry out whatever work.

The history of the protracted struggle of our people also teaches a lesson that to firmly establish chuche provides a powerful motive force making it possible to unswervingly defend the life of revolution and carry the revolutionary cause through to completion.

If the working class party and people are to carry the revolution through to completion, it is necessary to firmly adhere to the class position and revolutionary principles.

If they discard the fundamental interests of the revolution and revolutionary principles, deviated from the working class position, it will result, in the long run, in bringing the revolution to an end halfway. Therefore, the communists should always think first of the destiny of revolution and advance uninterruptedly, holding high the banner of revolution, till imperialism and all domination and subjugation have been liquidated on the globe.

In the last, third part the article says that our party and people would carry the revolutionary cause through to completion in the future, always holding high the banner of the great chuche idea.

It points out:

In order to accomplish the Korean revolution to the last under the banner of the great chuche idea, we should energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction in our own way, upholding the leadership of the party.

To firmly defend the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and thoroughly embody it is a fundamental demand for advancing the revolution and construction in our own way.

The work of defending the revolutionary idea of the leader is unthinkable apart from the struggle against all brands of class enemies and opportunists and against their reactionary ideological trends.

The working class party should not neglect even a moment the struggle to prevent the infiltration of all sorts of reactionary, counterrevolutionary ideological elements and permeate the party and the revolutionary ranks only with the pure revolutionary idea of the leader but further strengthen it as the revolution develops in depth.

We should continue to struggle staunchly against all manner of unsound ideological trends including flunkeyism, dogmatism and revisionism so that no alien idea may infiltrate or set foot in our society.

We cannot speak about the might of the party and the establishment of chuche apart from kindred ties between the party and masses. The course of establishing chuche in the revolution means, after all, that the party correctly leads the masses and the masses place firm trust in the party and uphold its leadership.

To vigorously wage the struggle for the transformation of all fields, political, economic and cultural, as required by chuche, is a most important revolutionary task for us in accelerating the revolution and construction in our own way.

Today our people are victoriously promoting the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea under the leadership of the party.

The glorious Workers Party of Korea is a great party which resolutely defends and safeguards the chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and successfully embodies it.

Our people are firmly convinced that as our party centre is in the van then can firmly establish chuche and carry the revolutionary cause to accomplishment under whatever adversity.

No force on earth can hold in check the grand march of our people under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, the banner of the great struggle and advance leading the era and revolution to victory.

CSO: 4120/275

FACTORIES PREFULFILL HALF-YEAR PLAN

SK290434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--Factories and enterprises in different parts of Korea are reporting the preschedule fulfillment of their assignments for the first half of the year.

The Pyongyang thermal power plant beat ahead of time its first half-year target set higher than last year by making energetic efforts for improving the control of equipment and technical control and increasing the capacity of the generating aggregates.

The Chongchongang thermal power plant has lifted the power output per generating unit 20 percent by increasing the steam output and keeping all the generating aggregates in full-capacity operation. Thus they have surpassed the first half-year target set far higher than in last year's same period.

In the mining industry, too, many units are announcing the fulfillment of their commitments for the first half of the year one after another.

The August mine honoured its first half-year plan for ore production on 10 June by keeping the newly commissioned dressing plant in full-capacity operation while boosting ore excavation by increasing the number of blasting.

The first half-year targets have also been hit far ahead of time by the Songchon, Cholwon, Sinwon and Yongun mines and the Munchon coal mine.

The February 8 cement factory carried out its assignments for the first half of the year on 17 June by normalising its cement output on the highest level since the commissioning of the factory.

The transport workers under the General Bureau of Land Transportation of the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation fulfilled their first half-year plan for freight transport more than 10 days earlier than schedule.

The pharmaceutical factories under the Kaesong Municipal, Nampo Municipal and South Hamgyong Provincial herb medicine administrations and a great many local industrial factories of the country have reported the fulfillment of their first half-year plans.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FISHING INDUSTRY DEVELOPS RAPIDLY

8K301055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The fisheries of Korea is rapidly developing today on a powerful production basis equipped with modern techniques.

The number of the fishing boats grew 1.7 times during the past 10 years, consequent upon the rapid development of the shipbuilding industry.

In this period the fishing fleets have been reinforced with modern fishing boats such as mother ships of above 10,000 tons, 5,000-ton refrigerator-transporters, 3,750-ton stern trawlers and 450-ton all-purpose trawlers.

The production of equipment for navigation and fish detection has increased to further reinforce the technical equipment of the fishing fleets.

In the past decade many fishing ports on the east coast were rebuilt on an expansion basis and more than 10 fishing bases built near the West Sea fishing grounds.

Though the oceanic conditions and the migration of fishes frequently change under the influence of the cold front, the aquatic output is growing year after year.

The fish processing industry has also made a fast progress.

A modern fish refrigerating industry has been founded and refrigerator trains and freezing cars have been turned out in large number to set up an orderly refrigerating supply system.

The fishing industry of Korea aims at the goal of 5 million tons of aquatic products in the 1980s.

This is a high goal foreseeing a growth of 2.5 times as against the results at the end of the 1970s, which means a daily supply of more than 700 grams of aquatic products per capita of the population.

CSO: 4120/275

TAEDONG RIVER PROJECT ENACTS KIM GUIDANCE

SK041030 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] In accordance with the great leader's grand design, a big sluice is to be built on the Taedong-Gang River estuary. While offering on-the-spot economic guidance in Nampo City some time ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfurled a grand design to erect a large sluice on the estuary of the Taedong-Gang River, offering instructions on where the sluice should be built and providing answers to questions regarding its construction.

An 8-kilometer embankment along the river—a work of unprecedented scale which will mark a turn in the nature-remaking project—is planned. Describing it as a vast project which could be undertaken only in a socialist system promoting the people's welfare, the great leader said we should bequeath this to our posterity. He instructed when the work should begin and finish, noting that the construction should be completed in 3 years with all the people mobilized.

The sluice construction—a sacred nature-remaking project for our people's endless happiness and prosperity—is an example of the solicitude of the great leader, who is leading the revolution and construction for the people's benefit and spares no effort to make the people happy.

Greatly moved by the great leader's programmatic teachings, our party members and workers have vigorously begun to construct the sluice, looking forward to the day when it will be completed. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: in the post-war days when the campaign to enlarge the acreage of irrigated lands to 1 million acres was conducted, the people's revolutionary enthusiasm was very high. We should now enhance the people's revolutionary enthusiasm and creditably enact the nature-remaking projects in a popular campaign.

The sluice, to be constructed in accordance with the great leader's grand design, is important in developing the national economy and improving the people's standard of living. At the same time, it will bring greater happiness and joy to our party members and workers.

When completed, the sluice will supply water to the area in and around Nampo City, Onchon and Chungaon counties in South Pyongan Province and many counties in north and south Hwanghae provinces. It will also ensure a flow of irrigation water to rice paddies on lands to be reclaimed on the West Sea coast. This

project will help provide irrigation water and develop maritime industries. With docks big enough to accommodate large freighters, ships of various sizes will be able to go through it. Freight ships no longer will have to depend on rising and ebbing tides. This will markedly increase the handling capacities of both Nampo and Songnim ports. A wharf to be built near the Taean heavy-machine complex and the Kangson steel works will facilitate cargo handling.

If piers are built along both sides of the Taedong-Gang River, freight ships can anchor anywhere. We soon may see a cargo ship leaving Nampo port for Sunchon and Tokchon via Pyongyang.

When the sluice construction is finished, another modern industrial city will grow in our fatherland. In giving on-the-spot guidance in Nampo City, the great leader said: When completed, the sluice will solve the problem of a shortage of industrial water. We should build more plants and factories in Nampo City to convert it into an industrial city.

The benefits our people will derive from the sluice construction are unlimited. The sluice will raise the water level of Taedong-Gang River, which will make navigation on the river convenient and raise the temperatures of areas along the river and add to the natural beauty of the river. With special waterways to be built near the sluice allowing sea fish to travel up and down the river, mullets and eels from the West Sea will be able to swim up and down the river. This area will become a great man-made lake and fish farm. All this is possible only in the era of the workers' party. We will be proud to bequeath this to our posterity.

To be built on the dam of the sluice, through which large freight ships will pass and fish will swim, are two railways on which electric locomotives will run and a wide road for cars and the working people. The sluice on the estuary of Taedong River will be a shining example of the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland and the endless happiness of our people. The sluice construction will stimulate our party members and working people, who are vigorously marching toward the completion of the chuche cause, upholding the great leader's wise leadership and following the glorious party center's ray of guidance.

To advance the day when the solicitude of the great leader and the glorious party center will reach our people, our party members, working people and youth have unanimously joined in the construction project, renewing their resolve to remain loyal to them. Bearing in mind the great leader's on-the-spot teachings, the youth, railway construction workers, working people in Nampo City, those who have come from elsewhere in the country to help in the construction project, designers and scientists are laying the groundwork for completing railway and road construction this year and starting actual construction early next year.

New innovations are being effected at railway and road construction sites, where powerful mechanical devices have been mobilized. Railway workers from throughout the country are working very hard, as are young workers in charge of the dam construction. Well aware of the great leaders' teachings and party policies, whose justness they are aware of, they are enthusiastically working in conformity with the will of the party.

To advance the sluice work, party organizations concerned, including the Nampo Municipal Party Committee, are carrying out organizational and political work to invest all available resources in the work. They are working in a militant manner to implement their tasks.

To show loyalty to the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center by constructing a monument to all ages, young workers, from throughout the country, and technicians and scientists in charge of the sluice project are effecting labor exploits every day and vigorously marching forward in a manner of the speed battle being added to Chollima.

CSO: 4108/132

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

TRANSPORT INDUSTRY'S ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

SK061042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--A vigorous drive for increased transport is going on among transport workers of Korea.

The railway transport workers are energetically striving to drive each locomotive on schedule without accident, carrying more than one 50-ton freight wagon outside the traction norm.

These days workers under the Hamhung railway administration are carrying 55,000 more tons of freight than the traction norm on a daily average.

In May the locomotive corps across the country transported 2,986,000 more tons of freight than the traction norm.

The Chongjin railway administration is carrying more load by effectively organizing centralized transport of such large freight as chemical fertilizers, ore, coal and timber. In the last 2 months it carried 23,000 more tons of chemical fertilizers than the plan.

The railroad corps in different parts of the country are backing up the drive for increased transport by increasing the strength of major railway lines on which traffic and freight transport are heavy.

This year they have replaced rails with heavy ones in five times as many sections as in the same period of last year and successfully carried out railroad maintenance work including the change of sleepers.

Transport workers under the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation, too, are carrying much load through combined communication.

The General Bureau of Land and Sea Transportation fulfilled its first half year transport plan far ahead of schedule.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

LOCK GATE TO BE ADDED TO UPPER TAEDONG RIVER

SK071052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--One more modern lock gate, the Maekjon lock gate, is under construction on the Taedong-Gang River.

The project is going on in the river at the foot of Mt Ponghwa, a historic place. When the construction of this lock gate is completed, another big reservoir will appear in the upper waters of the river beyond the Mirim lock gate (Pyongyang) built in July last year and a 4 kilometer long cliff at the foot of Mt Ponghwa will stand on the lake adding to the beauty of the scenery there.

The lock gate will control the flow of the river freely to prevent any big flood. The water of the reservoir will be used in the production of electricity to be supplied to Pyongyang and its suburban area.

Through the lock gate big ships will be able to freely navigate the river up and down and two roads [will] be built on the lock gate.

The builders are vigorously waging a speed campaign to complete at an early date the construction of the lock gate started in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In half a year or so after they started the project the builders erected the building of the lock gate power station and paved hundreds of meters of roads and are now pushing ahead with the concrete tamping of the foundation of the lock gate.

The construction of another lock gate which entails the building of a nearly 8 kilometer long dam is going on in the lower reaches of the river.

When the lock gates now under construction are completed, the river will be more comprehensively used in the economic development of the country and the betterment of the peoples lives.

CSO: 4108/132

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES PROTECTION OF CROPS

SK100110 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 8 Jul 81

[NODONG SINMUN 9 July editorial: "Let Us Make All Crops Richly Ripen by Properly Taking Care of Them"]

[Excerpts] Successful farmwork is the most important thing in making the country prosper and in helping our people enjoy a happy life. By continuously concentrating our efforts on farmwork, we should achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year. The important thing in successfully performing farmwork this year is to properly take care of crops.

Taking good care of crops is particularly urgent as the influence of the cold front still prevails. In this situation we should take timely action to prevent damage from heavy rain, drought, uneven temperatures and harmful insects so that we can make all crops bear rich fruit and obtain the merits of timely rice and corn transplanting. This is why our party now urges all functionaries and workers in rural areas to responsibly and thoroughly carry out the impending farmwork by concentrating their efforts on the task of taking good care of crops. All functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector should without fail glorify this year--the first year of an all-out advance movement to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress--as a year of bumper harvests.

Taking thoroughgoing measures to prevent damage from rain and wind is one of the central current tasks in agriculture. It is the season of frequent rain and strong winds. In this situation we should take timely action to prevent damage from rain and wind so as to safely reap a bumper harvest.

At this juncture, when difficult and complicated tasks loom one after another, party organizations and three revolutions teams in the rural economic sector should deeply mingle with peasants, place priority on political work and work with the people, closely link the movement to follow and learn from the unheralded heroes with the impending work of caring for crops, and vigorously carry out this movement so as to help these peasants do their jobs responsibly.

Let us all surely achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year--the first year of a historic advance toward implementing the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress--by responsibly taking good care of crops with lofty revolutionary enthusiasm so as to meet the requirements of the chuche farming method.

CSO: 4108/132

PAPER URGES TIDELAND RECLAMATION

SK141554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today editorially calls upon the entire party members and working people to rise up in the struggle to attain the goal of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, upholding our party's policy of tideland reclamation.

The editorial says that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a bright blueprint to hit the goal of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, setting forth the grand targets of socialist economic construction for the 1980s at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and recently clarified concrete tasks and means, repeatedly giving teachings on carrying out an extensive mass movement for the reclamation of tideland.

The editorial goes on:

The target of tideland reclamation set forth and programmatic teachings for its attainment given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a bright blueprint for bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in agricultural production, rural construction and socialist construction as a whole in our country and an inspiring banner powerfully rousing our people to a fruitful struggle for grand nature-remaking for the eternal future development and prosperity of the fatherland and for their happy life and the happiness of the posterity.

Our party's policy of tideland reclamation is the most revolutionary one to triumphantly scale the grain height of 15 million tons; it most correctly reflects the demand for the rapid development of agricultural production in our country and practical possibility of its realisation.

To attain the goal of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland is an urgent demand of the development of our reality which raises it as an important question to constantly and rapidly increase agricultural production and a matured demand of nature-remaking projects in our country which have entered a new higher stage.

The tideland reclamation is a most difficult and complicated work yet a promising and sure one in laying the eternal foundation of agricultural production. When we reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland by stemming the sea, we would obtain more arable land than that of a province on the West Coast. This will lay a firm foundation for a new leap in grain production.

Indeed, the vast project for reclamation of tideland is one for carrying out nature remaking on a higher stage on the basis of the already made achievements in this work to create precious wealth to be handed down to the posterity and a worthwhile and honourable work which makes the era of our Workers Party shine.

In wholehearted response to the militant call of our party for the reclamation of tideland, we should vigorously turn out and reclaim 100,000 hectares of tideland during the remaining period of the second seven-year plan (1978-1984) and 200,000 hectares of tideland in the next stage.

CSO: 4120/275

BRIEFS

FISH BREEDING SUCCESSES NOTED--Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Fresh water fish farming is developing in Korea with many lakes, reservoirs and rivers. As there is no pollution, all the rivers of our country, to say nothing of natural lakes and nearly 1,500 reservoirs, teem with fish. This year fish breeding stations in different parts of the country have built many ponds to rear more young fish than usual. Now it is distributed to fish farms, reservoirs and rivers. The fish breeding stations and fish farms in South Pyongan Province adjacent to Pyongyang reared 1.5 times as many youngs of carp, crucian, grey mullet, rainbow trout, eel and other kinds of fresh water fish last year and released them to Taedong-gang, Chongchon and other rivers, lakes and reservoirs. More than 130 kinds of fish are bred in the modernly built fish farms and fishponds and rivers of the province. With a goal of substantially increasing the fresh water fish resources within a few years to come, the province is now building many preserve ponds for spawn and energetically carrying on work to widely use natural feed. [Text] [SK091045
Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 9 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE ON LITERATURE, ART

SK301544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 30th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's publication of the immortal classic work "On Some Questions of Our Literature and Art" (30 June 1951) before writers and artists in the rigorous period of the fatherland liberation war.

In his work the great leader gives programmatic teachings on creating revolutionary literature and art conducive to the victory of the war and further developing national culture and art.

The article headlined "Let Us Bring Our Literature and Art into Fuller Bloom to Suit the Demand of the Times" says:

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives correct answers to the basic questions arising in creating revolutionary literature and art including the questions of giving a concrete, profound presentation of the lofty patriotism of our people and the heroism and stubbornness of the peoples army and of depicting the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys in such a way as to arouse a burning hatred for the enemy.

He also gives a clear exposition of questions of principle arising in the building of national culture and art of chuche including the questions of enhancing the popular spirit of literature and art, correctly taking over and developing the cultural heritage of the nation and critically introducing other countries literature and art.

The immortal classic work "On Some Questions of Our Literature and Art" served as an inspiring banner in successfully creating the revolutionary literature and art which would give a vivid and impressive picture of the heroic reality of the fatherland liberation war and inspire the fighting people with the conviction of victory.

His work serves as an undying beacon of socialist and communist literature and art construction by profoundly solving questions in creating all works on revolutionary themes including the fatherland liberation war and in the building of socialist national culture and art on the basis of the immortal chuche idea.

Thirty years since the publication of this work was a proud period which witnessed the brilliant development and efflorescence of our literature and art of chuche.

His outstanding idea and theories on literature and art propounded in the work have been embodied with success under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre and our literature and art have met their heyday in the 1970s.

Under the wise leadership of our party our writers and artists made great successes in creating works on the themes of the fatherland liberation war as well as the revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, socialist construction and the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

Today our literature and art of chuche have reached the highest peak for their heroic and revolutionary content and their graceful and beautiful form corresponding to the content.

Our party put forward the policy of reforming and renovating the style and form of literature and art with our own things and in our own way on the basis of the great chuche idea and has wisely led work to bring about a radical turn in all fields of literature and art.

Under the wise leadership of our party our art of chuche is developing not only on the basis of what is national but also with main emphasis on national art forms, such as Korean paintings and folk songs.

Thanks to this policy of our party, an end has been put to the old style of opera which had been separated from the popular masses, the art of "Sea of Blood" style opera, a new style of popular, national and modern opera, has been created, ushering in a new era of opera art and the "Mountain Shrine" style drama art created, opening a new road before the art of revolutionary drama.

In the course of the literary and artistic revolution starting from the film art, a new progress has been made in revolutionary novels and prose and poetry and acrobatic art brilliantly developed into a new one giving sound stamina and boldness, resourcefulness and lofty sentiments to people.

Under the wise leadership of the party new diverse styles and forms of powerful and beautiful literature and art which comply with the requirements of our time and our people have been created in our country.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DAY OF COMMUNICATIONS, 28 JUNE, MARKED

SK291527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--June 28 is the day of communications in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Communications in our country made a very rapid progress in a historically short period of time. The communications networks linking the centre and interlinking provinces and counties have been established in a well-regulated manner and the wire and wireless broadcasting and TV networks have been successfully set up. Large-size modern ultra-short wave relay stations and carrier wave stations have been built in all parts of the country.

With the introduction of ultra-short wave communications, the capacity of communications has markedly increased and communications greatly improved as a whole. In particular, ultra-short wave communications between the centre and provinces have been materialized, direct-line rotation improved between the centre and major factories and enterprises and the automation of phones in county post offices and major organs and enterprises has been further promoted.

Broadcasting has also been considerably strengthened. Wire broadcasting has reached all households throughout the country and the output of wireless broadcasting markedly risen.

Today our people are able to see a clear and sound TV screen in all parts of the country, everyone listens to radio and makes a full use of modern means of communications in their daily life.

With the establishment of an advanced system for circulating publications, various mass media including newspapers are rapidly distributed to all households.

Great successes have been made in the field of production of communications machines and research work of radio science, too.

Bases for production of communications facilities including the Pyongyang communications machine plant have been firmly built up.

As a result, today our country meets the domestic demand for communications and broadcasting materials with its own products.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON DEMANDS U.S. TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM S. KOREA

SK290439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea was held at the Hibiya Amphitheatre on 25 June on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of 25 June, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The meeting was attended by over 12,000 Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Tokyo and other parts of the Kanto District.

The meeting was addressed by Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

He was followed on the rostrum by Atsushi Akiyama, vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Special Committee for measures on the Korean affairs and socialist member of the House of Councillors; Iwao Teramae, member of the C.C., the Japan Communist Party and communist member of the House of Representatives; and Kansaku Yagi, director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

The speakers unanimously stressed that it was none other than the U.S. imperialists who started the Korean war and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Indignant speeches were made at the meeting by the representatives of different strata such as youth and students, women, and traders and manufacturers.

At the end of the meeting, the participants staged a demonstration, shouting "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once with your nuclear weapons;" "Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, step down promptly;" "Let us extend active support and encouragement to the South Korean people's struggle for the democratisation of society;" "Let us realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo;" and so on.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS VISITORS--Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 6 July met the home-visiting group of educational workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Won-hwan, section chief of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, staying in the socialist homeland and conversed with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim In-son. [Text] [SK070409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 7 Jul 81]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS YOUTH GROUP--Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 6 July met the delegation of model workers of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Song-chol, deputy section chief of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. [Text] [SK070849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 7 Jul 81]

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS CHONGNYON GROUP--Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on 6 July met the delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yi Si-ku, director of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned were on hand. [Text] [SK070433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 7 Jul 81]

KOREANS FROM JAPAN MET--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 2 July met the delegation of functionaries of the Federation of Associations of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan headed by its Deputy Director Choe Chang-hung visiting the socialist homeland and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion were Kim In-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK030515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 3 Jul 81]

CHOSON UNIVERSITY GROUP MET--Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 1 July met the delegation of students of graduating classes of Choson University headed by Yi Chun-u, vice-director of the Educational Department of the university, now staying in the socialist homeland and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. On hand were Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK020807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 2 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FRG COMMUNIST VISITOR SUPPORTS KOREAN STRUGGLE

SK291036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)—Reinhard Muller, representative of the Communist Organization of West German "Z" who is member of the West German solidarity delegation for supporting Korea's reunification, on a visit to our country made a public statement on 25 June on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The statement says:

The month of anti-U.S. joint struggle faces us with the necessity of an anti-U.S. struggle.

The U.S. imperialists support the Chon Tu-hwan fascist puppet regime with their troops and continue stepping up their aggressive manoeuvres in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are running about with greater frenzy on all continents of the world.

The danger of a war is growing in Korea.

Korea is a main target of the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression. Therefore, the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists is a struggle for peace in the world.

The proposal of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for establishing a confederation with South Korea is not only a desire of the Korean people but signifies a contribution to the struggle for preserving peace.

As we demand the withdrawal of all foreign nuclear weapons from West Germany, so we support the proposal of the DPRK for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and achieving the reunification of Korea.

We will unite and defeat U.S. imperialism.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM THEIR COUNTERPARTS

SK101550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jul (KCNA)--Public organisations of our country received solidarity messages and letters from their foreign counterparts on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, in its message to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea says: The Soviet trade unions and people stand firmly on the side of the Korean people demanding an end to the imperialists interference in their internal affairs and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the Korean peninsula.

The Soviet Peace Committee sent a letter to the Korean National Peace Committee, which says: The Soviet peace champions express solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic principle.

In a message to the Korean Democratic Womens Union, the Chinese National Womens Federation says:

The Chinese women have all along resolutely supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song. The United States must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and must not fail to withdraw its troops and military setups from South Korea.

The Central Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Romania in its message to the C.C., the GFTUK says:

We reaffirm the positive solidarity of our trade union movement for the just struggle of the Korean people and the constructive proposition of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any interference from outside to build one Korea, free Korea and prosperous Korea.

The trade unions of agriculture, food industry and waters workers of Romania in its message to the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea expresses its support to the constructive proposals of the DPRK for achieving national reunification and sternly denounces all the manoeuvres to obstruct their realisation.

The Mongolian Central Council of Trade Union in its message to the C.C., the GPTUK says:

We fully support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country and wish the working people and the trade union organisations of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea success in socialist construction and in their struggle for a happy future of the country.

The C.C., the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth in its letter to the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea stresses that the Czechoslovak youth once again express full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people and youth and students in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Ilse Thiele, chairman of the Democratic Womens League of the German Democratic Republic, in her message to the C.C., the Korean Democratic Womens Union notes: We support the proposal of the DPRK for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the removal of the U.S. military bases from South Korea.

Meanwhile, messages came to the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries from personages of different organisations of Japan including the Hokkaido, Japan, Council for Defending the Human Rights of the Koreans in Japan and chairman of the Tottori Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

CSO: 4120/275

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM GDR'S STOPH--Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of sympathy sent to the latter upon hearing the news of a train accident near Erfurt City, the GDR, which caused a loss of human lives. [Text] [SK091003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 9 Jul 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS DANISH LAWMAKER--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, on 7 July met and had a friendly conversation with Ebba Strange, vice-president of the Parliament of Denmark, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK072204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 7 Jul 81]

ENVOY TO MADAGASCAR SAYS FAREWELL--Antananarivo, 8 Jul (KCNA)--So Chin-yong, ambassador of our country to Madagascar, on 6 July paid a farewell call on Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister of the host country. The prime minister asked the ambassador to convey the wholehearted thanks and warm greetings of the Malagasy Government and people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his sincere help to the Malagasy revolution and people. The Malagasy people regard the Korean peoples just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country as their own, he noted, and said: The Malagasy Government and people will actively support the new proposal for founding a confederal state and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the struggle of the Korean people for the realization of the proposal, firmly standing on the side of the Korean people in the future, too. He expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendship and cooperation between Madagascar and Korea in all fields. He heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 10 Jul 81]

PAK SONC-CHOL MEETS SFRY ENVOY--Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on 8 July met and had a conversation with Ljupco Tavciovski, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK082258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 8 Jul 81]

SAN MARINO COMMUNIST ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message on 6 July to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino, greeting the 40th anniversary of its founding. The message says: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of San Marino, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm felicitations to the Central Committee of your party and the communists and working people of San Marino. Over the past 40 years your party has achieved big successes in the struggle against imperialism and fascism and for peace, democracy and social progress and developed in this course into a powerful party enjoying the support of the masses. Today, too, your party is conducting energetic activities to realise the idea of socialism, strengthening the unity with all the democratic forces including the left-wing forces. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend support to and solidarity with your party in its righteous activity and wish you greater success in the future work. [Text] [SK062326
Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 6 Jul 81]

ENVOY TO UPPER VOLTA--Pyongyang, 4 Jul (KCNA)--Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta, on 27 June met Kim Yong-yong, ambassador of our country to Upper Volta, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. After expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the chairman asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Touching upon the strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Upper Volta and Korea, the chairman expressed full support to the new proposal of national reunification set forth by the great leader and the struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK040414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 4 Jul 81]

MOZAMBICAN ANNIVERSARIES MARKED--Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--A photo exhibition and film show were arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on 23 June under the co-sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Mozambique Friendship Association on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of FRELIMO Party and on the 6th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique. Present on the occasion were Son Song-pil, Han Ik-su and other personages concerned and working people in the city. After going round photographs on display, the attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "Visit to Our Country of the Party and Government Delegation of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique Headed by President Samora Moises Machel." [Text] [SK241020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 24 Jun 81] A meeting marking the 19th anniversary of the founding of FRELIMO Party and the 6th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique was held here on 23 June. A portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique were placed on the platform of the meeting hall. Present at the meeting were Son Song-pil, Han Ik-su and other personages concerned and working people in the city. The meeting was addressed by Son Song-pil. A message of greetings to President Samora Moises Machel was adopted there. [Text] [SK241028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 24 Jun 81]

MADAGASCAR ANNIVERSARIES MARKED--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--A photo exhibition and film show were arranged on 24 June at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Madagascar Friendship Association on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka's assumption of office and the 21st anniversary of the independence of Madagascar. Present on the occasion were Yi Chang-son, Han Ik-su and other personages concerned and working people in the city. The participants went round photographs on display and appreciated the Korean documentary film "Visit to Our Country of Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar." [Text] [SK251523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 25 Jun 81]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, recently met Yi Chong-chong, DPRK ambassador to his country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader. The chairman expressed heartfelt thanks to his excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, for his efforts to further develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea. Supporting the new proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he manifested the belief that the proposal would be realized without fail. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK240830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 24 Jun 81]

MALDIVES GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by Ahmed Hilmy Didi, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Maldives, left here on 19 June by plane. It was seen off at the airport by So Kwan-hi, vice-premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kim Yong-hak, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission; and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK192315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 19 Jun 81]

PORTUGUESE VISITOR LEAVES--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--Martins Guerreiro, member of the Revolutionary Council and member of the Military Commission of Portugal, left here for home yesterday by air. He was farewelled at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-son, member and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee. During his stay here, the guest visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected cultural institutions in Pyongyang and toured Panmunjom. [Text] [SK080444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 8 Jul 81]

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi Khamenei on the latter's appointment as foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two countries on the basis of independence will continue to develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the Iranian foreign minister big success in his new work. [Text] [SK080802 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 8 Jul 81]

ENVOY TO ICELAND PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--Om Yong-sik, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Iceland, presented his credentials on 2 July to Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the host country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey her wholehearted greetings to the great leader. Expressing satisfaction with the excellent development of relations between Iceland and Korea with each passing day, the president stressed the need to further develop the relations in the future. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the Icelandic foreign minister and an official of the DPRK Embassy. [Text] [SK080808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 8 Jul 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP GREETES MPR COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to B. Altangerel, chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. [Text] [SK110829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 11 Jul 81]

GREETINGS TO PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the 12th anniversary of the corrective movement in the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen. [Text] [SK220428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 22 Jun 81]

NEPALESE JOURNALIST RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 11 July met and had a friendly talk with S.S. Pradhan "Pagal," [quotes as received] editor of the Nepalese paper "NAYA YUG." Personage concerned O Mun-han was on hand. [Text] [SK120927 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 12 Jul 81]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS TUNISIAN WRITER--Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 13 July met and had a friendly talk with Fersi Mustapha, vice-president of the Writers Union of Tunisia. [Text] [SK140817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Jul 81]

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH MARKED ABROAD--Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--Various functions including press conferences, photo exhibitions and film shows were recently held at the DPRK missions abroad in Togo, Zambia, Portugal, Guinea, Switzerland, Zaire, Gabon, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Central Africa, Singapore and Guinea-Bissau on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports. The functions were attended by personages of the political, public and press circles and foreign correspondents in the host countries. Photographs showing the Korean peoples struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and those exposing the new war provocation manoeuvres and brutal suppression of the people by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique were on display in the photo exhibition halls. Korean films such as "The Fatherland Liberation War," "The Kwangju Popular Resistance Against the Military Fascist Clique" and "The U.S. Imperialists Occupation of South Korea Is the Root Cause of National Split" were screened at the film shows. [Text] [SK140344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 14 Jul 81]

OUTGOING NIGERIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 25 Jun--E.O. Sanu, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to our country, left here on 24 June by train at the recall of his home government. [Text] [SK260558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 24 Jun 81]

AMBASSADOR MEETS BENIN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin, met DPRK Ambassador to his country Son Chang-su on 18 June, according to a report. On the occasion the ambassador conveyed cordial and friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Benin president. After inquiring after the health of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Benin president expressed deep thanks for the cordial and friendly regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the respected and beloved leader. The president wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Pointing out that the Benin people sincerely wish big success to the Korean people in carrying out the cause of national reunification in accordance with the national reunification policy put forward by the great leader, the Benin president expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Benin and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK212310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 21 Jun 81]

MPR ENVOY ATTENDS FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--A friendship meeting was held on 13 July at the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Chongbang cooperative farm on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian peoples revolution. Attending the meeting were personages concerned and agricultural working people of the farm, Ambassador Nyamjabyn Bassanjab and officials of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [SK141028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 14 Jul 81]

DANISH PARLIAMENTARIAN LEAVES--Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--Ebba Strange, vice-president of the Parliament of Denmark, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, left here for home yesterday by air. During her stay here the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and went round educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and toured Taean City, Kaesong District and Kangwon Province. The Kaesong Municipal Committee and the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea hosted receptions for the guest. [Text] [SK150401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 15 Jul 81]

MEXICAN JOURNALIST--Pyongyang, 24 Jun--Alberto Beltran, president of the Editorial Council of the Mexican paper "EL DIA," left here for home on 23 June by air. During his stay in our country the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the international friendship exhibition and other places. The guest also appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" and an acrobatic performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 23 Jun 81]

DANISH PROFESSOR--Pyongyang, 11 Jul--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 10 July met and had a friendly conversation with Lennart Norrneklit, professor of the Alborg University, Denmark. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK121349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 11 Jul 81]

ENVOY'S FAREWELL TO AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 13 Jul (KCNA)--Chong Chong-kyu, ambassador of our country to Austria, on 7 July paid a farewell call on Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the host country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his most heartfelt greetings to the great leader. The president heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song fine successes in his noble work. He expressed support to the new national reunification proposal put forward by the great leader. Expressing satisfaction over the favorable development of the relations between Austria and Korea, he expressed the belief that these relations would develop still further in the future. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK122232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 12 Jul 81]

JAPANESE PROFESSOR HEADS GROUP--Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--A delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Tametomo Mitsui, honorary professor of the Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on 14 July by plane. [Text] [SK150343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 15 Jul 81]

ASIA REGIONAL CHUCHE DELEGATE LEAVES--Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--Govind Narain Srivastava, secretary general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, left here yesterday by plane. While staying in our country, he visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang and Hamhung. After visiting Mangyongdae, he said that it is very important to study the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song. He further said: President Kim Il-song already in the first period of his revolutionary struggle founded the chuche idea based on the principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. The chuche idea founded by him fully accords with the aspiration and desire not only of the Asian people but also of the world people. Therefore, the chuche idea must be carried forward for ever down through generations. [Text] [SK150426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 15 Jul 81]

NEPALESE JOURNALIST LEAVES--Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--S.S. Pradhan "Pagal," editor of the Nepalese paper "NAYA YUG," left Pyongyang on 14 July by air. While staying in Korea, the guest visited historic Mangyongdae and went round the international friendship exhibition, the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, and other industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions. [Text] [SK150352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 15 Jul 81]

CZECH PIONEERS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 22 June met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Czechoslovak Pioneers Organisation headed by Anna Kucerova, secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth and chairman of the Central Council of the Pioneers Organisation. Present there were personage concerned Chong Myong-hui and Josef Hadravsek, Czechoslovak ambassador to our country. [Text] [SK230439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 23 Jun 81]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--A Galati Municipal friendship delegation of Romania headed by Vasile Botez, secretary of the Galati Municipal Committee, Galati County, of the Romanian Communist Party, arrived here yesterday by air. [Text] [SK222225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 22 Jun 81]

HUNGARIAN ARMY CORRESPONDENTS LEAVE--Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of Hungarian Peoples Army correspondents headed by Ballago Laytlo, deputy editor of the newspaper of the Hungarian Peoples Army, left here on 23 June by plane. [Text] [SK240056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 23 Jun 81]

ROMANIAN JOURNALIST LEAVES--Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--Victor Birladeanu, commentator of "SCINTEIA," organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left for home on 4 July by plane. [Text] [SK050851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 5 Jul 81]

CHINA'S GANSU ENSEMBLE LEAVES--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--The Gansu Song and Dance Ensemble of China headed by Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the Peoples Republic of China, left here on 2 July by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by O Munhan, Choe Yong-hwan and other personages concerned, working people and artists in the city. Present there were Ambassador Lu Zhixian and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Chinese Ambassador Lu Zhixian hosted a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of 1 July upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the ensemble. Invited to the cocktail party were Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art, and personages concerned. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Chinese Gansu Song and Dance Ensemble will give performances in Sinuiju, a border city, on its way home. [Text] [SK022341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 2 Jul 81]

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--The Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Guo Zhaoji, deputy chief of the General Office of Foreign Affairs of Sichuan Province of the People's Republic of China, left for home on 30 June by air. During its stay in Korea, the group visited historic Mangyongdae and went round different places of Pyongyang and Hamhung. [Text] [SK010452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 1 Jul 81]

ITALIAN CHUCHE DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of the Italian Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Aldo Bernardini, chairman of the committee and president of the Chieti University, left for home on 4 July by air. While staying in Korea, the delegation went round various places of Pyongyang. [Text] [SK050842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 5 Jul 81]

ROMANIAN EDITOR LEAVES--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Sova Coman, deputy editor-in-chief of the Romanian paper "ROMANIA LIBERA," left here on 23 June by air. During his stay in Korea, he visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected industrial establishments, educational and cultural institutions and toured Panmunjom and other places. The guest appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" and had a pleasant rest in Mt Kungang-san. [Text] [SK240119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 23 Jun 81]

ENVOY CALLS ON GUYANA LEADER--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Yi Chun-ok, ambassador of our country to Guyana, recently paid a farewell call on Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings and asked the ambassador to convey his sincerest regards to the great leader. He referred to the friendly and

cooperative relations between Guyana and Korea and expressed firm support to the new proposal for national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [SK030512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 3 Jul 81] DPRK Ambassador to Guyana Yi Chun-ok on 23 June paid a farewell call on Ptolemy A. Reid, prime minister of the host country, according to a report. The prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his cordial regards to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished the great leader good health and a long life. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Guyana and Korea. He declared that Guyana would continue to actively support in the future, too, the new proposal for the reunification of the country advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Vice-presidents of Guyana were present on the occasion. [Text] [SK040412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1343 GMT 4 Jul 81]

GREETINGS SENT TO GDR PARLIAMENTARIAN--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Horst Sindermann upon the latter's reelection as president of the Peoples Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. The message sincerely wished the president of the GDR Peoples Chamber fresh successes in his work. [Text] [SK030809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Jul 81]

HWA CHANG-YOP MEETS CYPRIOT JOURNALIST--Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop met and had a friendly talk with Cypriot journalist George Landides on 5 July. Personage concerned Pak Yong-si was on hand. [Text] [SK060427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 6 Jul 81]

YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang (KCNA)--The delegation of functionaries of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Krste Markovski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, left here on 30 June by plane. It was farewelled at the airport by Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to our country. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and went round many places of Pyongyang, Kaesong and Sariwon. [Text] [SK010501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 1 Jul 81]

GREETINGS SENT TO MPR PARLIAMENTARIAN--Pyongyang, 4 Jul (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, sent a message of greetings to B. Altangerel upon the latter's election as chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian Peoples Republic. The message wished the chairman success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK040807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 4 Jul 81]

SOVIET EXHIBITION HEAD INTERVIEWED--Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--Y.I. Kaitmazhov, head of the Soviet exhibition delegation, met with reporters on 26 June upon the conclusion of the exhibition of Soviet medical facilities, appliances and medicines held here. Present there were reporters in Pyongyang and Soviet Trade Representative A.M. Chentsov. The head of the delegation spoke on the occasion. [Text] [SK270428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 27 Jun 81]

DANISH PARLIAMENTARIAN ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Ebba Strange, vice-president of the Parliament of Denmark and member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, arrived in Pyongyang on 29 June by plane. The guest was met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly; Yi Hwa-son, alternate member, and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and other officials concerned. [Text] [SK292302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 29 Jun 81]

THAI GROUP HOLDS PARTY--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The Thai Government insurance delegation arranged a party on 29 June upon the conclusion of its visit to our country. Invited to the party were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, and Paek Myong-non and other personages concerned. The members of the delegation headed by Photi Chanya Komol, director general of the Office of the Insurance Commissioners of the kingdom of Thailand, were present. The party was addressed by Photi Chanya Komol and Paek Myong-non. The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of his majesty Adunyadet Phumiphon, king of Thailand. [Text] [SK300442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 30 Jun 81]

PARTY FOR DANISH PARLIAMENTARIAN--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant on the evening of 29 June for Ebba Strange, vice-president of the Parliament of Denmark, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party. Attending the banquet were Ho Chong-suk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly; Yi Hwa-son, alternate member, and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and other functionaries concerned. Speeches were made by Ho Chong-suk and Ebba Strange at the banquet. The attendants drank toasts to the strengthening and development of the friendly relations established between the two parties and two peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the health of Chairman of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark Gert Petersen. [Text] [SK300440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 30 Jun 81]

KYE UNG-TAE MEETS THAI GROUP--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae on 29 June met and had a friendly conversation with the Thai Government insurance delegation headed by Photi Chanya Komol, director general of the Office of the Insurance Commissioners of the kingdom of Thailand. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Paek Myong-non. [Text] [SK300435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 30 Jun 81]

DANISH PARTY OFFICIAL DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Knud Heinesen, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, left here for home on 26 June by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The guest was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK262216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 26 Jun 81]

JAPANESE SOLIDARITY DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Chukoku, Shikoku and Kyushu Solidarity Committee of Japan headed by Osame Takasuka, general secretary of the Tokushima Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan and general secretary of the Tokushima Prefectural Peoples Council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, left here for home on 27 June by air. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected a factory, educational and cultural institutions and other places. [Text] [SK281031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 28 Jun 81]

JAPANESE YOUTH GROUP LEAVES--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The youth delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Kimio Okubo, director of the Youth Department of Sohyo, left here for home on 27 June by plane. On 25 June the delegation arranged a party at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant upon conclusion of its Korean visit. During its stay here the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected educational institutions in Pyongyang and toured Panmunjom and other places. [Text] [SK281032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 28 Jun 81]

JAPANESE CHUCHE DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Japan National Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Kazuaki Taiyasu, lecturer of the Nagano Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea and assistant professor at the Shinshu University, left Pyongyang for home on 23 June by air. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, the Kim Il-song University, the Kumsong tractor plant and other places. Nagashi Chisaka, deputy head of the delegation, said that through his visit to Mangyongdae he gained a living knowledge he could not get in books. He said he would more deeply study and grasp the chuche idea founded by the great President Kim Il-song and struggle for the victory of the chuche idea. [Text] [SK240058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2158 GMT 23 Jun 81]

YUGOSLAV LCY GROUP MET--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 27 June met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of functionaries of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] headed by Krste Markovski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and Yugoslav Ambassador to our country Ljupco Tavciovski. [Text] [SK281022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 28 Jun 81]

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Zvonko Spoljar, chairman of the council in charge of social system of the Croatia Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived here on 22 June by air. He was met at the airport by vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Kil Chae-kyong and Yugoslav Ambassador to our country Ljupco Tavciovski. [Text] [SK222242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 22 Jun 81]

YUGOSLAV PARTY FUNCTIONARIES ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of functionaries of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Krste Markovski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, arrived in Pyongyang on 22 June by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Ljupco Tavciovski, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country. [Text] [SK222312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 22 Jun 81]

SOVIET EMBASSY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--A press conference was held at the Soviet Embassy on 3 June [as received] on the occasion of the publication in Korean language of "The Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Immediate Tasks of the Party in the Home and Foreign Policies," a report delivered by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Present at the conference were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Soviet ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin was on hand. I.S. Karabanov, chief of the branch office of the APN (NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY) of the Soviet Union in Pyongyang, spoke on the occasion. [Text] [SK240454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 24 Jun 81]

GANSU ENSEMBLE GIVES PERFORMANCES--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--The Gansu song and dance ensemble of China headed by Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries of the People's Republic of China, gave several performances in Wonsan, Kangwon Province. Chang Chol, Kim Hui-chun and other personages concerned and working people and artists in Wonsan appreciated the performance. The dance drama "Silk Road Episodes" staged by the Chinese artists deeply impressed the audience. On the evening of 18 June, the Kangwon provincial administrative committee hosted a party for the Chinese Gansu song and dance ensemble. Speeches were made at the party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. During its stay in the province the Chinese artists had a pleasant rest in Songdowon and Mt Kumgang-san. [Text] [SK250454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 25 Jun 81]

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN GREETED--Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Stanko Todorov on the latter's election as chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic. [Text] [SK240501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 24 Jun 81]

JAPANESE GROUP URGES POLICY CHANGE--Tokyo, 28 Jun (KNS-KCNA)--On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the Japan-Korea Association conducted activities on 25 June urging the Japanese Government to change its policy towards Korea. Representative Director Katsushige Matsui and other leading personnel of the association called at the Japanese Foreign Ministry and handed a letter of request to it. The representative director warned against the intensified moves for "Japan-U.S.-South Korea nuclear military alliance" and condemned them as a challenge to the Japan-Korea friendship. He demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and all nuclear weapons deployed there. [Text] [SK301530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 30 Jun 81]

JAPANESE TRADE UNION GROUP ARRIVES--A youth delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Director of its Youth Department Kimio Okubo arrived in Pyongyang on 19 June by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-su and personages concerned. In the evening the Central Committee of the LSWYK arranged a party at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant in honour of the delegation. [Text] [SK192337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 19 Jun 81]

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 24 June met and had a friendly talk with the youth delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Kimio Okubo, director of the Youth Department of Sohyo. [Text] [SK250000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 24 Jun 81]

GROUP IN MADAGASCAR VISITS TOAMASINA--Antananarivo, 26 Jun (KCNA)--A meeting for the establishment of friendly ties between Nampo Municipality of our country and Toamasina City of Madagascar was held in Toamasina, Madagascar, on 25 June. Put up at the meeting place were slogans reading "Long live the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song;" "Long live President Didier Ratsirakai" and "Nampo and Toamasina citizens are on the same front." Present at the meeting were the members of the DPRK party and government delegation, the DPRK ambassador to Madagascar, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, Vice-chairman of the Peoples National Assembly Zakariasy Albert, leading personnel of Toamasina Province and Toamasina City, parents of the Malagasy president and a large crowd of people. Speeches were made at the meeting by the chairmen of the Toamasina City and Toamasina Provincial executive committees and the DPRK ambassador to Madagascar in congratulation of the establishment of friendly ties between Nampo Municipality and Toamasina City. A document on the establishment of friendly ties was signed by the DPRK ambassador and the chairman of the Toamasina City Executive Committee. [Text] [SK281016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 28 Jun 81]

THAI GOVERNMENT INSURANCE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 24 Jun--A government insurance delegation of Thailand headed by Photi Chanyakomol, director general of the Office of the Insurance Commissioners of the kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Pyongyang on 23 June by air. It was met at the airport by personage concerned Paek Myong-non. [Text] [SK250445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 23 Jun 81] The Administration Council hosted a party at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant on the evening of 24 June for the government insurance delegation of Thailand. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Photi Chanyakomol, director general of the Office of Insurance Commissioners. Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Paek Myong-non and other personages concerned were present there. The party was addressed by Paek Myong-non and Photi Chanyakomol. The attendants clinked glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of His Majesty Adunyadet Phumiphon, king of Thailand. [Text] [SK250447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 25 Jun 81] The government insurance delegation of Thailand headed by Photi Chanyakomol, director general of the Office of the Insurance Commissioners of the kingdom of Thailand, returned home on 30 June by air. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the international friendship exhibition and the Taean heavy machine combine and other places. [Text] [SK010508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 1 Jul 81]

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS FRG GROUP--Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 26 June met and had a friendly talk with the solidarity delegation of West Germany for Korea's reunification headed by Rolf Stolz, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the party of Green of West Germany. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Hwa-son. [Text] [SK270425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 27 Jun 81] The West German solidarity delegation for supporting Korea's reunification headed by Rolf Stolz, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the party of Green of West Germany, left for home on 30 June by air. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured Pyongyang, Kaesong District and other places. [Text] [SK010510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 1 Jul 81]

DANISH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 25 June received Comrade Knud Heinesen, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, now on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion was Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guest. [Text] [SK252209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 25 Jun 81]

DANISH PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Knud Heinesen, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, arrived here on 22 June by air at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. He was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK222234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 22 Jun 81]

PARTY FOR DANISH SOCIALIST--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a party at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant on the evening of 22 June for Comrade Knud Heinesen, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, on a visit to our country. Present at the party were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned. The attendants drank toasts to the friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of his excellency esteemed Prime Minister Anker Henrik Jorgensen, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark. [Text] [SK230446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 23 Jun 81]

DANISH SDP GROUP ACTIVITIES--Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--Talks between the Workers Party of Korea and the Social Democratic Party of Denmark were held in Pyongyang on 23 June. Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, and personages concerned. Present on the opposite side was Comrade Knud Heinesen, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party. At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries, and problems of common concern. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK240050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 23 Jun 81] Comrade Knud Heinesen, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, visited Mangyongdae on 22 June. The guest went round the native home in Mangyongdae and revolutionary mementoes in Mangyong Hill. He expressed thanks for having accorded him an opportunity to visit the fine place where the great President Kim Il-song was born. My visit to Mangyongdae will remain for ever in my memory, he said. The guest was accompanied by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. That day the guest inspected the Pyongyang Metro. On 23 June he visited the Taean heavy machine combine and appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise." [Text] [SK240827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 24 Jun 81] Yom Kuk-yol, member of the Political Committee, and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP],

on 24 June met and had a talk with Comrade Knud Heinesen, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the parliamentary group of the party, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion was Song Yong-kuk, member of the Political Committee and director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the KSDP. [Text] [SK250515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 25 Jun 81]

LETTER FROM MITTERRAND--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received a letter from Francois Mitterrand in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his election as president of the French Republic. The reply letter dated 20 May reads: Your excellency general secretary. I was deeply touched by the congratulations you offered to me on my election as president of the republic on behalf of yourself and of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people. The foreign policy of France under my leadership will attach greater position to a search for friendship among all peoples. This friendship is one of the best foundations of peace which is a practical condition for progress and development. I share with you the view that independence is a fundamental bedrock of policies of states. Please accept, your excellency general secretary, my assurances of highest consideration. [Text] [SK252204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 25 Jun 81]

ITALIAN CHUCHE GROUP MET--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 25 June met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Italian Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Aldo Bernardini, chairman of the Italian Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea and director of the Chieti University. [Text] [SK260433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 26 Jun 81]

GROUPS TO SYRIA, HUNGARY, GUYANA--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association headed by Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, left here on 27 June by air for a visit to Syria. A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Mun Pyong-nok and a delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Chong-son also left here on 27 June by air respectively to attend the 32nd meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Hungary and the third meeting of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana. Meanwhile, a delegation of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the National Autonomous University of Honduras headed by Jose A. Sarmiento Montoya, professor of the philosophical faculty of the university, arrived here yesterday by plane. [Text] [SK281048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 28 Jun 81]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS RWANDAN WOMEN--On 9 July, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki met and shared friendly talks with the Rwandan women's delegation led by (Harymana Nierasafari), member of the Central Committee of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development and director of the Department of (?National Salvation) for Rwanda. Functionaries concerned Yi Su-wol and (Kim Ok-cha) were also present. [Text] [SK130126 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 Jul 81]

CSO: 4108/132

N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS CITED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese Nov 80 pp 11-68

[Text] 5. An Introduction of the Full and Candidate Members of the Central Committee [CC] of the KWP at the Recent Congress of the Party.

At the recent party congress, an election of the central leading organ of the party was held on the final day session; and the [elected] full and candidate members of the CC were announced.

Resumes of the full and candidate members of the CC, as revealed in the investigations made by the JRCIR, are as follows:

Explanatory notes: A, B, C and other [caption marks] placed right next to the names indicate the following:

A. The position announced at the Sixth Congress of the party held recently. The figures in the parenthesis right next to the position title, for example, (1/248), indicate [his/her] ranking--No 1 rank among the total of 248 full and candidate members of the CC elected at the recent party congress; if [he/she] is a Political Bureau [PB] member (4/19), it means that [he/she is] at No 4 rank among the total of 19 [full] members of the PB. This also applies to B below.

B. The position announced at the Fifth Congress of the party (November 1970). At this congress, the total number of the full and candidate members of the CC was 172.

C. The administrative position or military position (rank), which [he/she] is presently holding or is presumed to be holding at present.

Resumes of the members are based on the data of the JRCIR and the "Kankoku" Kita Chosen Jinmei Jiten or the ROK North Korea Biographical Dictionary," 1979 edition.

If a circle is drawn around the serial number of the member, it means that the person is female.

At the recent congress of the party, names of a total of 248--145 full and 103 candidate--members of the CC were announced.

The name of each member is based on [the list] carried in the 15 October 1980 issue of NODONG SINMUN [NS] and the pronunciation translated by this institute and the KNS.

Regarding the content of the resume, as for the positions in the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], only the major ones are cited; and, as for the positions in the mass organizations, they are not cited but there are some exceptions.

1. Kim Il-song. A. A full member of the CC (1/248), general secretary, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau [PB] (1/5), a full member of the PB (1/19), and a member of the Military Affairs Committee [MAC] (1/19).
B. A full member of the CC (1/172), general secretary, a member of the Political Committee (1/11).
C. President of the state, the top rank holder in the Central People's Committee [CPC], chairman of the National Defense Committee of the CPC, the supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces [PAF], and the marshal of the Republic.

Personal history is omitted.

2. Kim Il. A. A full member of the CC (2/248), a member of the Standing Committee of the PB (3/5), and a full member of the PB (3/19).
B. A full member of the CC (3/172), secretary (3/10), and a member of the Political Committee (3/11).
C. Vice president of the state, a member of the CPC, and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the fatherland.

Graduated from the Department of the Political Science and Economics of the Tashkent University, USSR. Repatriated from the Soviet Union in 1945 together with Kim Il-song. Vice premier of the first, second, third and fourth Kim Il-song cabinet. In December 1972, became premier of the State Administration Council [SAC], but stayed in Romania for a rest cure for his illness. Replaced by Pak Song-ch'ol as premier at the Sixth Convention of the Fifth SPA held in April 1975 and became Vice president of the state; and is still in that position. At the recent party congress, presided over the entire proceedings of the congress at the first and second day sessions. Replaced Hong Ki-mun as chairman of the Committee for the Reunification of the Fatherland (22 Sep 80 issue of NODONG SINMUN [NS])

3. O Chin-u. A. A full member of the CC (3/248), a member of the Standing Committee of the PB (3/5), a full member of the PB (3/19), a member of the MAC (2/19).
B. A full member of the CC (7/172), secretary (4/10), and a full member of the Political Committee (7/11).
C. A member of the CPC, vice chairman of the National Defense Committee of the CPC, and minister of the PAF, the SAC, general.

Was a member of the partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. Chief of staff, Headquarters of the Korean Air Force in 1958. In 1961, a full member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. In 1964, general, the PAF. In 1966, a candidate member of the Political Committee. In April 1967, director of the general Political Bureau, the PAF. Secretary in charge of military affairs from about 1968 (dismissed in October 1976). From February 1969 to September 1979, chief of General Staff, the PAF. From May 1976, minister of the PAF. Number one man in the armed forces. Number two man next to Kim Il-song.

4. Kim Chong-il. A. A full member of the CC (4/298 [i.e., 248]), a member of the Standing Committee of the PB (4/5), a full member of the PB (4/19), secretary (2/10), a member of the MAC (3/19).
B. Not attended.
C. Unknown.

Eldest son of Kim Il-song. His name had never been publicized officially until recently; in the mass media of North Korea, he was referred to as "the party center." Recently, however, he has emerged as an official figure. There has been no official announcement by North Korea about his personal history; but, according to the information obtained indirectly, his personal history is as follows: he was born in the Soviet Union in 1942 as the eldest son to [Kim Il-song] and Kim's former wife Kim Chong-suk. Returned to Pyongyang in 1945 accompanying his parents. Attended the primary, middle, and high school levels of the Namsan School in Pyongyang. During the Korean War in 1950, was evacuated to the Kilin School in the northeastern region of China; and returned to Pyongyang around the time of the armistice. After graduating from the Namsan School, he went to East Germany to study at an air force cadet academy (his younger stepbrother is also in East Germany now for study--a JRCIR source). Studied at the school for 2 years and returned home without finishing the entire course of the school. In September 1960, entered the Department of Political Science and Economics of Kim Il-song University; and graduated from it in 1963. Joined in the Organization Department of the party; and, in 1970, became director of the Culture and Arts Department of the party. It is said that, in September 1973, he was a candidate member of the PB and in charge of the propaganda, agitation, and organizational guidance in the party. As for the JRCIR's opinion about him, see also KITA CHOSEN KENKYU [KCK], No 72, p 4; No 60, p 90; No 44, p 69; No 34, p 9; and No 19, p 10.

5. Yi Chong-ok. A. A full member of the CC (5/248), a member of the Standing Committee of the PB (5/5), and a full member of the PB (5/19).
B. Not attended.
C. Premier, the SAC.

In 1940, graduated from the Harbin Industrial College. Engaged in the communist movement. After the liberation, in 1949, a bureau director of the Ministry of Industries. In 1951, minister of light industry. In 1956, director of the Industry Department of the CC; and chairman of the State Planning Committee. In 1960, chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee. In 1962, minister of Metal and Chemical Industries. No 1 man in the policy making of the heavy industry. Was a member of the Political Committee: 28th rank at the Third Congress of

the party (1956); and 11th rank at the Fourth Congress of the party (1960). Lost his political standing at the time of the 1967 political change. At the time of the Fifth Congress of the party (1970), he did not even come up as a candidate member of the CC. In 1972, reemerged as minister of mining. In December 1972, reached the 17th rank position at the 5th SPA; a member of the CPC; and chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee. In March 1973, became a candidate member of the Political Committee. In December 1976, became vice premier. At the First Convention of the Sixth SPA held in December 1977, became premier of the SAC, replacing Pak Song-ch'ol. It was reported in 1978 (See KCK, No 47, p 16) that he was a member of the Political Committee of the party and secretary of the party. But at the recent party congress, he was not elected as secretary. He presented "a central report" at the Central Report Convention held to commemorate the 32d anniversary of the founding of the republic on 8 September, this year. Presided over the entire proceedings of the 3d day session of the recent congress of the party. A Japanese newspaper, citing the RP comments, reported (13 Oct 80 issue of MAINICHI SHINBUN) that he had become a member of the Political Committee for the first time at the recent congress of the party; but that is wrong.

6. Pak Song-ch'ol.
 - A. A full member of the CC (6/248), and a full member of the PB (6/19).
 - B. A full member of the CC (4/172), and a member of the Political Committee (4/11).
 - C. Vice president of the state, a member of the CPC.

Was a member of the partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. Repatriated from the Soviet Union together with Kim Il-song in 1945. Was ambassador to Bulgaria; director of the International Department of the party; and foreign minister. Became a full member of the Political Committee at the Fifth Congress of the party (1970). On the eve of the July Fourth Joint Communiqué in 1972, he visited Seoul on a top secret mission to meet President Pak; and, during the North-South dialogue period, he worked hard as an agent of Kim Yong-ju, chairman of the North-South Coordination Committee. In December 1972, became vice premier of the SAC; a member of the CPC; and chairman of the Committee of Service for the People. In April 1975, became premier of the SAC. At the First Convention of the Sixth SPA held in December 1977, became vice president of the state, leaving the position of the premier.

7. Ch'oe Hyon.
 - A. A full member of the CC (7/248), a full member of the PB (7/19), a member of the MAC (4/19).
 - B. A full member of the CC (5/172), and a member of the Political Committee (5/11).
 - C. A member of the CPC; vice chairman of the National Defense Committee of the CPC; general.

Has been in a senior's position since the days of the anti-Japanese partisan activities. Graduated from military academies in the Soviet Union and China. Became a full member of the CC at the Third Congress of the party held in 1956. Became a general of the PAF. In 1958, minister of communications. A full member of the CC again at the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961. A member of the Political Committee at the party representatives convention held in 1966. Awarded

with the Hero title in 1967. In 1968, minister of national defense (later called minister of the PAF). In 1972, vice chairman of the National Defense Committee of the CPC; and minister of the PAF of the SAC. In May 1976, again became vice chairman of the National Defense Committee and, at the same time, was replaced by O Chin-u as the minister of the PAF for reasons of bad health. Since then, he has seldom appeared at the scenes of official occasions. However, he attended the Central Report Convention held in commemoration of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the PAF on 24 April 1979; but he has never appeared at any official occasion scenes since then. Therefore, it was presumed that he had retired due to illness or advanced age. But, at the recent party congress, he was elected a full member of the CC, a full member of the PB, and a member of the MAC; however, he did not attend the congress.

8. Yim Ch'un-ch'u.
 - A. A full member of the CC (8/248), a full member of the PB (8/19).
 - B. A full member of the CC (34/172).
 - C. General secretary of the CPC.

Was a member of the partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. During the period 1946-50, chairman of the North Kangwon Province People's Committee; and chairman of the North Kangwon Province KWP Committee. However, at the time of withdrawal in the Korean War, Kim Il song criticized him for his "fleeing in front of the enemy"; so he lost his political position temporarily. In 1957, ambassador to Albania. In 1958, ambassador to Bulgaria. Within the party, he reached the 20th rank at the party representative convention held in 1966, restoring his political position as a candidate member of the Political Committee. However, in 1968, because of his failure in the operations against South [Korea], it seemed that he was purged from the party. Fell to the 34th rank at the party congress held in 1970. In 1972, at the SPA convention, general secretary of the CPC and the 19th rank. In 1974, however, again fell to the 35th or 36th rank because of the West Sea Five Island incident. But, after 1975, he remained at ranks higher than the 10th. Since May 1976, has been a member of the Political Committee.

9. So Ch'ol.
 - A. A full member of the CC (9/248), a full member of the PB (9/19), and chairman of the [Central] Inspection Committee.
 - B. A full member of the CC (9/172), a member of the Political Committee (9/11).
 - C. General.

Was a member of the partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. After repatriation, became a counselor of the embassy in China (1953). At the Third Congress of the party held in 1956, a candidate member of the CC. In 1958, became a lieutenant general and director of the general Political Bureau of the PAF. In 1960, left the post of the director of the general Political Bureau and was engaged in activities in the diplomatic field. Served as the head of delegations of various parties (in 1968, became ambassador to Czechoslovakia.) Around August 1977, became a member of the Political Committee and a general; and again assumed the post of the director of the general Political Bureau of the PAF. This post at the general Political Bureau of the PAF is a center of control over the party organizations in the PAF; it is not under the command of the

chief of the General Staff of the PAF, but it is under the command of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the party and commander in chief of the PAF; therefore, this post is empowered with tremendous authority. However, at the recent fuctions, he did not become a member of the MAC; so it is presumed by the JRCIR that he has quit the post of director of the general Political Bureau.

10. O Paek-yong. A. A full member of the CC (10/248), a full member of the PB (10/19), a member of the MAC (5/19).
B. A full member of the CC (21/172).
C. A member of the CPC, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the CPC, a general.

A professional military man. It is said that he is the responsible person for the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, a militia corps. Around 1933, was engaged in the partisan guerrilla struggle in the eastern Manchuria. In 1953, became a major general, deputy commander of the 7th Corps of the PAF. In October 1956, chief of staff of a division under the same Corps. In March 1958, lieutenant general and director of the Military Escort Bureau. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a full member of the CC. In July 1968, a general. In January 1969, vice chairman of the MAC, the PAF. At the party congress in 1970, again a full member of the CC (21st rank). In 1972, minister of land and sea transportation. In 1977, chairman of North Pyongan Province People's Committee (See KCK, No 37, p 5). However, the 6 May 78 issue of RENMIN RIBAO reported that Ch'oe Man-kuk was at that post; so he must have resigned from the post.

11. Kim Chung-nin. A. A full member of the CC (11/284), a full member of the PB (11/19), and Secretary (3/10).
B. A full member of the CC (10/172), a member of the Political Committee (10/11), and secretary (7/11).
C.

In 1948, a department director of North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. A member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Red Cross (1956). In February 1959, attended the Korea-Japan Red Cross talk held in Geneva on the issue of repatriation of Koreans in Japan to North Korea. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a candidate member of the CC. At the party congress held in 1970, a member of the Political Committee and secretary. It is said that he is the secretary in charge of the operations against South Korea; and, in connection with the operations against South Korea through Japan, he often attended meetings with the organizations of the Koreans in Japan. Until around 1975, he had been an important personage ranking 10th or higher; but there was an interval during which he did not appear at all until November 1977 when he appeared again. At the ceremony held on 26 September 1978 to mark the opening of the International Friendship Exhibition Hall in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, he returned in the 7th rank; and he has been at a high rank since then. He seldom attends an official function unless it is of importance. And, judging from the trend of his move, he is said to be still engaged in the operations against South Korea and Japan.

12. Kim Yong-nam. A. A full member of the CC (12/248), a full member of the PB (12/19), and secretary (4/10).
B. A full member of the CC (80/172).
C.

Attended Moscow University in 1953. A young man of ability in charge of the field of external affairs. In 1961, he followed Kim Il-song on visits to the Soviet Union and China. In September 1961, deputy director of the International Department of the CC; and in May 1972, director of this department. In 1974, visited Japan as a member of the IPU delegation; and paid an official visit to the Japanese Communist Party and held a talk with Chairman Miyamoto. In June 1974, a candidate member of the Political Committee. In August 1978, promoted to a full member of the Political Committee (at the same time, he left the post of director of the International Affairs Department--KCK 51-50).

13. Chon Mun-sop. A. A full member of the CC (13/248), a full member of the PB (13/19), and a member of the MAC (6/19).
B. A full member of the CC (31/172).
C. Colonel general.

Took part in Kim Il-song's partisan guerrilla struggle. In 1956, commanding officer of the 7th Corps, the PAF. In 1960, commanding officer of the 2d Corps; Lieutenant General. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a full member of the CC. In 1961, commanding officer of the 2d Corps; Colonel General. In 1964, director of the Military Escort Bureau. In 1959, awarded with the hero's title and First Class National Flag medal. In April 1975, a candidate member of the Political Committee. He is following Kim Il-song like a body guard.

14. Kim Hwan. A. A full member of the CC (14/248), a full member of the PB (14/19), and secretary (5/10).
B. Not attended.
C. A member of the CPC.

In May 1961, deputy researcher, the Chemical Industry Research Center, ministry of Heavy Industry. In 1963, professor, analytical chemistry course, Hamhung Chemical Industry College. In 1967, researcher, the Textile Research Room, High Heat Chemistry Research Center, Hamhung Branch of the Institute of Science. A chemical engineer. In 1968, vice minister of Textile and Paper Manufacturing Industries. In 1970, vice minister of Textile and Machine Industries. In 1972-77, minister of Chemical Industry of the SAC. In 1975, a full member of the CC. In 1978, a member of the Political Committee, and secretary (1 Oct 78 issue of NS)

15. O Kuk-nyol. A. A full member of the CC (15/248), a full member of the PB (16/19), and a member of the MAC (7/19).
B. A full member of the CC (109/172).
C. Chief of the General Staff, the PAF; colonel-general.

A first-time graduate of the Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute. In 1964, major-general. From August 1971 to 1976, commander of the Air Force of the PAF; lieutenant-general. Visited China in August 1971 and April 1975. In September 1975, made a speech to welcome the Algerian military delegation on its visit to

Korea. However, he had not appeared on any official occasion since then until 8 July 1977. On 1 March 1978, he appeared again to meet the military delegation [returning from its trip to the Soviet Union] to attend the functions held to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Armed Forces. On 8 September 1979 attended with the title of comrade the Central Report Convention held to mark the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Republic. A Pyongyang Radio report on 22 September 1979, that he held a talk with the Rwanda Military Delegation on its visit to Korea, revealed that he had replaced O Chin-u as the chief of General Staff of the PAF (See KCK, No 63, p 45). In April 1980, he, as a candidate member of the Political Committee, made a commemorative report at the Central Report Convention held to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the founding of the PAF. At a party held in September 1980 to welcome the Nigerian Military Delegation on its visit to Korea, it was revealed that he had been promoted to the rank of colonel general (See KCK, No 73).

16. Kye Ung-t'ae. A. A full member of the CC (16/248), and a full member of the PB (17/19).
 B. A full member of the CC (73/172).
 C. Vice premier of the SAC, a member of the CPC.

In 1948, studied in the Soviet Union. In 1957, deputy director of the International Department of the CC. In December 1961, vice chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade; and in September 1967, chairman of the committee. In December 1967, minister of foreign trade. In December 1972, minister of foreign trade of the SAC. After having been engaged in the foreign trade jobs, he became vice premier in December 1976. But he concurrently held the post of the minister of foreign trade until May 1978. At the Fifth Congress of the party, he was an ordinary member of the Central Committee; however, in December 1977, he had a special promotion to a full member of the Political Committee bypassing the candidate membership, [as revealed] when the joint communique of East Germany and North Korea was announced.

17. Kang Song-san. A. A full member of the CC (17/248), and full member of the PB (18/19).
 B. A full member of the CC (65/172).
 C. Vice premier of the SAC, minister of railways.

The personal history of his early days is not known. In 1969, the responsible secretary of Chagang Province KWP Committee. From February 1970 to December 1973, the responsible secretary of Pyongyang City KWP Committee. In October 1973, a candidate member of the Political Committee. He published an article "To Launch the Transportation Revolution Actively Is a Militant Task Confronting the Field of Traffic and Transportation" in the May 1976 issue of KULLOJA. Therefore, it is presumed that he must have been the chairman of the Communications Committee of the SAC or the responsible person in the field of transportation in the party around that time. In December 1977, vice premier. In June 1979, minister of railways (15 Jun 79 issue of CHOSEN TSUSHIN [CT]).

18. Ho Tam. A. A full member of the CC (18/248), a candidate member of the PB (1/15).

- B. A full member of the CC (29/172).
- C. Vice premier of the SAC, minister of foreign affairs.

After studying at Moscow University, became a councilor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 1948. Since then, he has been in the field of foreign affairs all the way. In July 1970, minister of foreign affairs. In December 1972, a member of the CPC and minister of foreign affairs. In February 1973, vice premier and concurrently minister of foreign affairs. In 1977, visited the United States for the first time as North Korea's foreign minister to attend an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries (New York). On 5 May 1978, when he attended a meeting held in connection with Hua Guofeng's visit to Korea, his title was a candidate member of the Political Committee.

- 19. Yon Hyong-muk. A. A full member of the CC (19/248), a full member of the PB (15/19), and secretary (6/10).
- B. A full member of the CC (63/172).
- C.

Details of his personal history are not known. In 1967, a deputy of the Fourth SPA. At the party congress held in 1970, a full member of the CC. He made a report "To Mobilize All the Resources Fully for the Grand Work of Socialist Construction" at the National Convention of Industry held in February 1974. In December 1974, he attended the Central Speech Convention held to observe the Constitution Day of North Korea as a full member of the Political Committee. He published an article "The Three Revolution Policy Line Is an Immortal Banner for Consummating the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche Set Forth by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" in the April 1975 issue of KULLOJA.

- 20. Yun Ki-pok. A. A full member of the CC (20/248), a candidate member of the PB (2/15), and secretary (7/10).
- B. A full member of the CC (57/172).
- C. Chairman of the Legislative Commission of the CPC, and a member of the Standing Committee of the SPA.

Graduated from the Manchurian School of Medicine. In 1948, studied in the Soviet Union. In 1956, professor of the People's College of Economics. In April 1962, minister of common education. Since then, he has been in the field of education. At the Second and Third Conventions of the Fourth SPA, held in April 1968 and in April 1969 respectively, he made statement of accounts reports on the state budget. In September 1969, chairman of the State Planning Committee. In August 1972, director of the Scientific Education Department of the party; and a member of the Advisory Committee to the North-South Red Cross Talks. In May 1973, attended the Sixth Meeting of the North-South Red Cross Talks (in Seoul). In July 1973 visited Japan as the head of the Mansudae Art Troupe. In 1974, visited Japan again as a member of the IPU delegation. In October 1979, attended the National Heat Management Convention as vice chairman of the Economic Committee.

- 21. Ch'oe Kwang. A. A full member of the CC (21/248), and a candidate member of the PB (3/15).
- B. Not attended.

C. Chairman of South Hwanghae Province People's Committee, lieutenant general.

The 26 June 1980 issue of NS reported that he was chairman of South Hwanghae Province People's Committee (See KCK, No 79, p 19); however, the JRCIR does not have enough data to verify that this person was the Ch'oe Kwang who was once noted for his military activities. A brief personal history of the Ch'oe Kwang who was a noted soldier is as follows: Was a member of the anti-Japanese partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. In 1950, the commanding officer of the 13th Division of the PAF. In 1952, principal of the Kang Kon Military Cadet Academy. In 1954, chief of staff of the 1st Army Group, lieutenant general. At the Third Congress of the party held in 1956, a candidate member of the CC. In 1962, minister of national defense. In 1963-1969, chief of General Staff of the PAF. At the party representatives convention held in 1966, a candidate member of the CC. In 1968, awarded with the hero's title and First Class National Flag medal. In February 1969, dismissed as the chief of General Staff of the PAF. Since then, he has just disappeared; so it was presumed that he had been purged.

22. Cho Se-ung. A. A full member of the CC (22/248), and a candidate member of the PB (4/15).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice premier of the SAC.

No detailed information about him was available for a period of time except the facts that, in 1972, he was the responsible secretary of the Kiyang Tractor Plant (now Kumsong Tractor Plant) KWP Committee, and that he published an article "Ideological Warfare Is a Powerful Means To Conduct Correct Guidance on Work Methods and Work Style" in the October 1976 issue of KULLOJA. On 24 March 1978, when Kim Il-song conducted an "on-the-spot guidance" at the construction site of the Taean Heavy Machine Plant, he was one of those who welcomed Kim Il-song; and on this occasion, he was listed with a title of "comrade" and ranked ahead of Vice Premier Kim Tu-yong (KCK 63-66). Since then, he has frequently appeared on the central scenes of political circles. He attended with the title of comrade: in January 1979, the National Agricultural Convention; and in June 1979, an expanded general convention of the Ch'ongjin City KWP Committee and the North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee (26th rank). In March 1980, attended the National Fisheries Activists Convention (16th rank). In June 1980, attended the Local Industries Activists Convention (20th rank). On 8 September 1980 attended the Central Report Convention held to commemorate the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Republic (20th rank). On 22 September 1980, attended the opening ceremony of the "March 5 Youth Mine" with the title of vice premier of the SAC (23 Sep 80 issue of NS).

23. Ch'oe Chae-u. A. A full member of the CC (23/248), and a candidate member of the PB (5/15).
B. A full member of the CC (58/172).
C.

In 1954, manager of the Ch'ongjin Iron Works. In 1957, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and vice minister of Machine Building Industry. In 1958, minister of Machine Building Industry. In 1960, chairman of the Heavy

Industry Committee. Thus he had been in the career of a technocrat. In 1961, director of the Instruction Department of Kim Il-song University. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a candidate member of the CC. In 1962, director of the First Secretariat of the Cabinet. In 1971, Vice Premier. In 1972, a member of the CPC and vice premier of the SAC and chairman of the State Planning Committee. In 1973, promoted to a candidate member of the Political Committee, and was engaged in the activities designed to promote economic cooperation with other countries. Since then, nothing had been known about his activities; but he appeared again recently.

24. Kong Chin-t'ae. A. A full member of the CC (24/248), and a candidate member of the PB (6/15).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice premier of the SAC.

In 1964, director of the General Bureau of External Economic Affairs of the cabinet. Since then, he had been engaged in the international economic negotiations: in 1967, vice chairman of the Committee on External Economic Affairs of the cabinet; in 1971, chairman of the Committee on External Economic Affairs; and in 1972, minister of the External Economic Affairs of the SAC. In 1974, replaced by Chong Song-nam as the minister of external economic affairs and became the director of the Secretariat of the SAC. In 1975, he emerged as vice premier. In 1977, again became minister of external economic affairs. The 6 May 1978 issue of RENMIN RIBAO revealed that he was a full member of the CC and a candidate member of the PB. At present, Chong Song-nam has replaced him as minister of the external economic affairs; and he is now mainly engaged in vice premier's job.

25. Chong Chun-ki. A. A full member of the CC (26/248), and a candidate member of the PB (7/15).
B. A full member of the CC (62/172).
C. Vice premier of the SAC.

From February 1963 to February 1973, responsible chief editor of NODONG SINMUN. From September 1973 to date, vice premier of the SAC. In November 1974, a candidate member of the Political Committee. From April 1977 to May 1978, chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee. It is safe to say that he is in charge of the ideological operations against Japan.

26. Kim Ch'ol-man. A. A full member of the CC (26/248), and a member of the MAC (9/19).
B. A full member of the CC (47/172).
C. Colonel general.

Took part in the partisan guerrilla activities in the eastern Manchuria before the liberation. In 1958, commanding officer of the 37th Division of the PAF, major general. Awarded with First Class National Flag medal. In 1965, commanding officer of the 2d Corps of the PAF, lieutenant general. In 1968, deputy chief of General Staff of the PAF. Awarded with hero's title. In 1970, first deputy chief of General Staff of the PAF. The JRCIR presumes that he has left that post (KCK, No 66, p 73).

27. Chong Kyong-hui. A. A full member of the CC (27/248), and a candidate member of the PB (9/15).
B. A full member of the CC (19/172).
C.

Personal history is not known.

28. Ch'oe Yong-nim. A. A full member of the CC (28/248), and a candidate member of the PB (10/15).
B. A full member of the CC (77/172).
C. A department director of the CC.

In 1967, a deputy director of a department of the CC. From 1971 to date, a department director of the CC. His activities after 1971 are not known.

29. So Yun-sok. A. A full member of the CC (29/248), and a candidate member of the PB (10/15).
B. A full member of the CC (172/172).
C. Responsible secretary of Pyongyang City KWP Committee.

In August 1970, responsible secretary of Haeju City KWP Committee. In December 1970, responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Province KWP Committee and concurrently the responsible official of a local KWP branch. From May 1978 to date, responsible secretary of the KWP Committee of Pyongyang City, the central city. In April 1980, promoted to a full member of the CC (25 Apr 80 issue of NS). At the recent party congress, he took part in discussion as the representative of the KWP organizations in Pyongyang City.

30. Yi Kun-mo. A. A full member of the CC (30/248), and a candidate member of the PB (12/15).
B. A full member of the CC (54/172).
C. Responsible secretary of Nampo City KWP Committee.

At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a candidate member of the CC. In 1964, deputy director of a department of the CC. In 1967, director of Culture and Arts Department of the CC. From 1968 to May 1971, minister of Second Ministry of Machine Building Industry. In 1972, a full member of the CPC. In September 1973, chairman of South Pyongan Province People's Committee, and vice premier. From October 1973 to date, a major influential person who has kept the post of a full member of the Political Committee. He has been a responsible official who, charged with the duty of maintaining smooth development of important districts, was in charge of the KWP branch of South Pyongan Province or direct jurisdiction City of Nampo. At the Third Convention of the Fifth SPA held in 1974, he made a report "On the Complete Abolition of Taxation System." In September 1978, resigned as chairman of South Pyongan Province People's Committee. In the same year, transferred to the post of responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province KWP Committee. From 25 June 1980 to date, responsible secretary of Nampo City KWP Committee (See KCK, No 72, p 19).

31. Hyon Mu-kwang. A. A full member of the CC (31/248), and a candidate member of the PB (13/15).
 B. A full member of the CC (12/172), a candidate member of the Political Committee (1/4), and secretary (9/10).
 C. Responsible secretary of Ch'ongjin City KWP Committee.

In 1958, chairman of South Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. In 1961, at the Fourth Congress of the party, a full member of the CC, a candidate member of the Political Committee, and director of Heavy Industry Department. In 1962, chairman of North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. In July 1963, chairman of Machine Building Industry Committee. In 1964, minister of machine building industry. In 1967-69, minister of machine building industry. In April 1971, responsible secretary of South Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. In 1972, a full member of the CPC. From 1972 to 1976, chairman of the Communications Committee of the SAC. In April 1977, responsible secretary of North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee and concurrently chairman of the People's Committee of the same province. The JRCIR presumes that at present he is responsible secretary of Ch'ongjin City KWP Committee (See KCK, No 72, p 18). He is not attending official functions in most cases.

32. Paek Hak-nim. A. A full member of the CC (32/248), a full member of the PB (19/19), and a member of the MAC (8/19).
 B. A full member of the CC (40/172).
 C. Vice minister of the PAF of the SAC, lieutenant general.

Before the liberation, took part in the partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. In 1948, a member of the Central Military Escort Unit. In 1958, commanding officer of the 3d Division. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a candidate member of the CC. In October 1961, Director of the Office of Military Escort of the cabinet, major general. In 1962, director of Political Security Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, lieutenant general. In 1968, commanding officer of Safety and Military Escort. In 1971, vice minister of public security. In 1973, vice minister of public security of the SAC. Thus he has been in the field of public security. In August 1978, it was revealed that he became vice minister of the PAF (KCK, No 51, p 47).

3. Kim Kang-hwan. A. A full member of the CC (33/248), a candidate member of the PB (14/15), and a member of the MAC (10/19).
 B. Not attended.
 C.

Personal history is not known.

34. Yi Son-sil. A. A full member of the CC (34/248), and a candidate member of the PB (15/15).
 B. Not attended.
 C.

Personal history is not known.

35. Hong Si-hak. A. A full member of the CC (35/248), and Secretary (8/10).
B. A full member of the CC (55/172).
C. A member of the CPC, chairman of the Budget Committee of the Sixth SPA.

Was one of the local cadres who was in charge of local party organizations for a long period of time (in 1958, chairman of North Kangyong Province Committee; in 1962, chairman of Ch'ongjin City Committee; in 1968, responsible secretary of North Pyongan Province Committee, etc.). In October 1969, minister of mining industry. In May 1977, first vice chairman of Kangwon Province People's Committee. Since the time when the National Convention of Activists of the Field of Machine Building Industry was held in August 1977, he has been appearing with the title of a "comrade." At the First Convention of the Sixth SPA held in December 1977, appointed to the posts of a member of the CPC and chairman of the Budget Committee.

36. Pak Su-tong. A. A full member of the CC (36/248), and secretary (10/10).
B. A full member of the CC (64/172).
C.

Was a member of the Youth Corps of Kim Il-song's partisan guerrilla unit. In 1968, responsible secretary of Yanggang Province KWP Committee. In 1970, responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Province KWP Committee. In 1972, first deputy director of the Department of the Organizational Guidance of the party under Kim Yong-chu. In February 1974, director of the Organization Department of the party. In 1975, secretary. In 1977, a candidate member of the Political Committee. It is presumed that he is still in charge of organizational affairs. He is famous, but an enigmatic person.

37. Hwang Chang-yop. A. A full member of the CC (37/248), and secretary (9/10).
B. A full member of the CC (102/172).
C. Chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA.

In 1952, studied in the Soviet Union. In 1954, director of the Philosophy Department of Kim Il-song University. In 1965, president of Kim Il-song University. In 1970, Doctor of Philosophy. In 1972, was elected chairman of the Fifth SPA and chairman of the Standing Committee; and at the Sixth SPA, he was again its chairman and the chairman of the Standing Committee. He often gives lectures on the chuche ideology and meets delegations of various countries who are visiting Korea to study chuche ideology.

38. So Kwan-hui. A. A full member of the CC (38/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice premier of the SAC, chairman of the Budget Committee of the Sixth SPA.

An agricultural specialist. In 1950, studied in Moscow University. From May 1954 to July 1967, was in charge of agriculture in Pyongyang City People's Committee, etc. In June 1973, first vice chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the SAC; and, in August 1973, he replaced Kim Man-kum as chairman of the committee. He made reports at the National Agricultural Conventions held

in 1974, 1975, and 1978. He made reports, including the one entitled "Five Major Plans To Remake Nature," at the general conventions of the CC in 1976 and 1977. In January 1979, Chong Yong-t'aek replaced him as chairman of the Agricultural Committee. In October 1980, it was revealed that he became vice premier (4 Nov 80 issue of CT).

39. Kim Tu-yong. A. A full member of the CC (39/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice Premier of the SAC, lieutenant general.

In 1971, vice minister of Public Security (lieutenant general). In 1972, vice minister of Public Security. From 1973 to 1977, he did not appear in any function at all for 4 years. In December 1977, he emerged as vice premier at a convention of the SPA. At the recent congress of the party, he, a man of the public security field, made remarks as the person in charge of the coal industry; so it may be that he has become minister of coal industry of the SAC.

40. Kim Kyong-nyon. A. A full member of the CC (40/248).
B. A full member of the CC (100/172).
C. Vice premier of the SAC.

A veteran in the field of finances. In 1949, studied at Moscow University. In 1954, head of the Economics Department of the People's Economic College. In 1961, director of the Planning Bureau of the State Planning Committee. In November 1962, deputy director of the Financial Department of the CC. In 1965, director of the General Bureau of External Economic Affairs of the cabinet. In 1967, chairman of the External Economic Affairs Committee of the fourth Kim Il-song cabinet. In December 1972, minister of finance of the SAC. He used to make reports on the state's budget and statement of accounts. He published an article "It Is an Important Guarantee for the Improvement of Economic Management That the Independent Economic Accounting System Be Implemented Correctly in Conformity with the Requirements of the Taelan System" in the August 1978 issue of KULLOJA. In early 1980, he became vice premier; and Yun Ki-chong replaced him as minister of finance in April 1980 (4 Apr 80 issue of NS).

41. Chong Tong-ch'ol. A. A full member of the CC (41/248).
B. A full member of the CC (23/172).
C. A member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA, and a member of the Bills Committee of the Sixth SPA.

In 1958, chairman of the Yanggang Province People's Committee. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a member of the Central Auditing Committee of the CC. In 1962, minister of forestry. In September 1970, procurator general. In 1972, a member of the Bills Committee of the Fifth SPA; and became director of the Central Inspection Office. On the basis of an administrative decree dated 25 Dec 76, he was dismissed from the post of the director of the Central Inspection Office because he had "to take another post" (the administrative decree). It was presumed that the "another post" was a position of the party's security affairs. Since the 7th Convention of the Fifth SPA held in April 1977, he has been called a "comrade." He became a member of the Bills Committee of the Sixth SPA in 1977.

42. Kim Kuk-t'ae. A. A full member of the CC (42/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (61/172).
 C.

In 1962, deputy director of the School Guidance Department of the party. In 1963, deputy director of the general Political Bureau of the PAF. In 1968, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CC. On 5 June 1976, principal of the Kim Il-song Political School of the Party. As indicated above, he served in important positions of the party; but he was transferred and became ambassador to Ethiopia from October 1977 to August 1980. Present position is not known.

43. T'ae Pyong-nyol. A. A full member of the CC (43/248), and a member of the MAC 11/19).
 B. A full member of the CC (39/172).
 C. Director of a department of the CC, lieutenant general.

Was a member of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit before the liberation. In 1956, the deputy director of a department of the CC. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a candidate member of the CC. In 1954, the director of a department of the CC. In 1970, lieutenant general; and was awarded with the title of a Hero and First National Flag medal. In 1973, a department director of the CC. He published an article "The Correctness and Brilliant Fruition of the Policy of Arming the Entire People Set Forth by Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" in the 14 Jan 76 issue of NS. Was a member of the Funeral Committee for Col Gen Chi Pyong-hak, who died in February 1977.

44. Pyon Ch'ang-pok. A. A full member of the CC (44/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C. A member of the Bills Committee of the Sixth SPA.

In 1974, chairman of the Management Committee of the Ch'ongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso County. In 1977, chairman of Kaesong City People's Committee. In December 1977, a member of the Bills Committee of the Sixth SPA. Attended the second convention of the Sixth SPA in April 1978 with the 26th rank.

45. No Myong-kun. A. A full member of the CC (45/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C.

A deputy of the Fifth SPA in 1972 (elected from Mangil Village, Unsan County, South Pyongan Province).

46. Yim Ko-kun. A. A full member of the CC (46/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C.

Personal history is not known.

47. Kim Pyong-ha. A. A full member of the CC (47/248).
B. A full member of the CC (30/172).
C. Lieutenant general.

In 1969, minister of public security. In 1972, a member of the CPC; minister of public security. In February 1973, he resigned as minister of public security. In 1976, a member of the Funeral Committee for late Vice President Ch'oe Yong-kon. His present activities are not known.

48. Yi Chin-su. A. A full member of the CC (48/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of public security of the SAC, lieutenant general.

In 1955, a procurator of the Supreme Procurator's Office. From September 1957 to around 1965, deputy director of the Supreme Procurator's Office. In July 1965, vice minister of public security. In July 1970, first vice minister of public security; lieutenant general of the PAF. In February 1973, minister of public security. In an administrative decree dated 25 December 1976, appointed to be director of the Central Procurator's Office (formerly called the Supreme Procurator's Office). In December 1977, appointed to the same post at the Sixth SPA; but, the 10 Jun 80 issue of NS revealed that he was again appointed to be minister of public security of the SAC; and, therefore, it is safe to say that he had resigned as the director of the Central Procurator's Office.

49. Kim Ki-nam. A. A full member of the CC (49/248), and responsible chief editor of NODONG SINMUN.
B. Not attended.
C. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

Responsible chief editor of NODONG SINMUN, organ of the KWP. In 1952, counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1954, director of Second Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1957, acting charge d'affaires to China. In December 1957, director of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1961 to 1965, deputy director of the Department of Science, School, and Education of the CC. In 1972, deputy chief editor of KULLOJA. In 1973, responsible chief editor of KULLOJA. In April 1976, responsible chief editor of NODONG SINMUN. In 1978, visited Japan as the head of the NODONG SINMUN delegation.

50. Kim Kwan-sop. A. A full member of the CC (50/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (149/172).
C. Chairman of the External Cultural Liaison Association, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of the World, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA.

In June 1967, chairman of the External Cultural Liaison Association, a window through which North Korea launched activities primarily against Japan--a country

with which [North Korea] has no diplomatic relations; since then, he has been a person in charge of the negotiations with Japan. In 1939, graduated from the Law School of the Chuo University. After World War II, deputy dean of the Sinuiju Teachers College. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a candidate member of the CC. In December 1961, ambassador to Mongolia. From 1964 to 1967, ambassador to Guinea. He was in charge of receiving the following Japanese delegations: in 1974, Liberal Democratic Party's A-A Research Center delegation (headed by Utsunomiya Tokuma); in 1974, Socialist Party delegation (headed by Narita Tomomi); in 1975, Takagi Takeo; in 1975, Liberal Democratic party's prominent Dietmen's delegation (headed by Tamura Hajime); and in 1978, Socialist Party delegation (headed by Asukada Kazuo)--on their visits to Korea. In 1974, he visited Japan as a member of the IPU delegation. In 1978, it was revealed that he was a full member of the CC.

51. Yang Hyong-sop. A. A full member of the CC (51/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (14/172), a candidate member of the Political Committee (3/4), and secretary (10/10).
 C. Director of the Institute of Social Science.

No 1 man in the field of ideology; he formulated the theory of ideological unity of North Korea as a state by means of the *chuche* idea on which the present North Korea is founded [ideologically]. In 1950, studied in the Soviet Union; in 1957, awarded with the master of arts degree. In 1961, principal of the Central Party School directly attached to the CC. In 1962, director of the Marxism-Leninism Research Institute directly attached to the CC.

In December 1967, minister of higher education. Since the Fourth Congress of the party in 1970 [sic], he had been a member of the Political Committee (1974) and secretary; and engaged in active activities. He delivered a commemorative report at the Pyongyang City report meeting held in 1977 to mark the fifth anniversary of the July 4 Joint Communiqué; and, for a year and a half after that, he disappeared--it is presumed that he was receiving some training to become a cadre (See KCK, No 54, p 65). When he appeared again after that, he was in a low post as a plain member of the CC. It was confirmed that he was the director of the Institute of Social Science in February 1980 (KCK, No 69, p 11); however, this post is not one officially revealed as such. He belongs to the same generation as the one to which Kim Yong-nam belongs.

52. Yi Chong-nyong. A. A full member of the CC (52/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C.

Personal history is not known.

53. Chon Ch'ang-ch'ol. A. A full member of the CC (53/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (22/172).
 C. Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA.

In 1948, studied in the Soviet Union. From 1958 to 1962, ambassador to North Vietnam. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a full member of the CC.

In 1967, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea (until December 1971) and secretary of the Standing Committee of the SPA. In 1972, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Fifth SPA. In 1977, the same position at the Sixth SPA.

54. Ho Chong-suk. A. A full member of the CC (54/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA, and director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Eldest daughter of Ho Hon (second daughter is in the ROK). Attended the Kansai Gakuin; and graduated from a foreign language school in Shanghai. In 1927, studied in the United States and, after that, took part in the anti-Japanese movement in China. Wife of Ch'oe Ch'ang-ik, who was vice premier and minister of state auditing of the first Kim Il-song cabinet. In 1945, deputy director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the party. In 1947, director of the Propaganda Department of the [Central] People's Committee. From 1948 to 1957, minister of culture and propaganda. At the Third Congress of the party in 1956, a full member of the CC. From 1957 to 1959, minister of justice. From 1959 to 1960, chief of the Supreme Court. In 1961, at the Fourth Congress of the party, she was expelled from the CC as its member. She was not seen for a long time after that. However, in August 1972, she became director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. In December 1972, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth SPA. In 1977, at the Sixth SPA, she got the same position. She is making reports at various mass functions as the secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and engaged in activities of receiving delegations of Koreans in Japan visiting Korea.

55. Yi Ch'ang-son. A. A full member of the CC (55/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of culture and arts of the SAC.

In July 1955, a department director of the Ministry of Culture and Propaganda and, since then, he has been in charge of the field of culture and arts all the way. In 1958, director of the Cultural Bureau of the Ministry of Education and Culture. In 1950, director of the Propaganda Bureau of the Ministry of Culture. In 1960, director of the Propaganda Bureau of the Ministry of Culture. In 1962, vice minister of Culture. In 1970, First vice minister of culture. In August 1972, minister of culture. In December 1972, minister of culture and arts of the SAC. In 1973, a candidate member of the CC. He published an article "The Political Guidance by the Party Is a Firm Guarantee for the Victory in the Movement To Win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions" in the August 1976 issue of KULLOJA. In 1979, became a liaison representative of the Preparatory Committee for the Reunification of the Fatherland, which was proposed by North Korea, on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

56. Yim Hyong-Ku. A. A full member of the CC (56/248).
B. A full member of the CC (126/172).
C. Chairman of the Committee of Service for the People of the SAC.

In 1956, a member of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League. In 1961, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of North Hwanghae Province KWP Committee. In 1967, responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Province KWP Committee. In 1970, responsible secretary of Sinuiju City KWP Committee. From 1973 to date, he has been in the post of the chairman of the Committee of Service for the People. He published an article "The Improvement and Strengthening of the Service Work Is a Glorious Work To Make the People's Living Even Better" in the August 1978 issue of KULLOJA.

57. Chang Kuk-ch'an. A. A full member of the CC (57/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the SAC.

In 1972, deputy director of the Korean Academy of Agricultural Science. In March 1976, vice chairman of the Agricultural Committee. In November 1980, promoted to the chairman of the committee (KNS 80 1105). He took part in the discussion at the recent congress of the party as the representative of North Hwanghae Province KWP organizations.

58. Cho Ch'ang-tok. A. A full member of the CC (58/248)
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1972, director of General Bureau of Mining of the Heavy Industry Committee of the SAC. The General Bureau of Mining later became a committee of the SAC (See KCK, No 29, p 23) and he became the chairman of the committee, it is presumed. But, after that, the Committee of Mining was reorganized and his position there was not known. However, he acted as a responsible person in charge of mining at a party congress.

59. Kim Yun-hyok. A. A full member of the CC (59/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of metal industry of the SAC.

In 1973, chief engineer of Hwanghae Iron Works (No 10 issue of 1973 of CHOLLIMA). In June 1979, a deputy of the Sixth SPA and the responsible person of an iron works. In December 1977, secretary of the SAC (KCK, No 43-13). In March 1980, minister of metal industry (23 Mar 80 issue of NS).

60. Yi Chi-ch'an. A. A full member of the CC (60/248).
B. A full member of the CC (95/172).
C. Minister of electrical industry of the SAC.

Took part in the anti-Japanese struggle before the liberation. At the Second Congress of the party in 1948, a candidate member of the CC. In 1952, director of Electrical Bureau of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. In 1953, manager of the

Sup'ung Power Station. At the Third Congress of the party, in 1956, a candidate member of the CC. In 1959, vice minister of electrical and coal industries. Thus he has been a specialist in [the field of] electrical industry since his early days [with the government.] At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a candidate member of the CC. In December 1975, when, it is presumed, the Ministry of Electrical Industry was established anew, he became the minister of the ministry. He published an article "It Is an Urgent Requirement for the Development of Modern Economy That a Massive Struggle Be Launched Energetically To Increase the Production of Electricity and To Save It" in the December 1976 issue of KULLOJA.

61. Yun Ho-sok. A. A full member of the CC (61/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

A deputy of the Fifth SPA. In 1977, minister of metal industry of the SAC. But he was replaced by Kim Yun-hyok as minister of metal industry in 1980; so his present position is not known.

62. Yom Chae-man. A. A full member of the CC (62/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1974, a cadre of the local KWP branch in Hamhung District (22 Feb 74 issue of NS).

63. Yim Kye-ch'ol. A. A full member of the CC (63/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of chemical industry of the SAC.

Took part in the partisan guerrilla activities in eastern Manchuria before the liberation. In 1957, deputy director of a bureau of the Ministry of Light Industry. In 1958, vice minister of light industry. In October 1958, director of the Department of Light Industry of the CC. In 1959, chairman of the State Planning Committee. In 1960, chairman of the Light Industry Committee. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a full member of CC (58th rank). Chairman of the Budget Committee of both the Third and Fourth SPA. In 1963, director of the Department of Planning and Finance of the CC. From 1964 to 1966, chairman of the Light Industry Committee. From 1969 to 1972, minister of chemical industry. In September 1972, director of the Department of Planning and Finance of the CC. In July 1980, minister of chemical industry (1 Jul 80 issue of NS).

64. Ko Chong-sik. A. A full member of the CC (64/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

65. Kim Il-tae. A. A full member of the CC (65/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Chairman of the Education Committee of the SAC.

In 1969, director of the Hamhung branch of the Academy of Sciences. In June 1977, he appeared on the official scene for the first time. In December 1977, chairman of the Education Committee (16 Dec 77 issue of NB).

66. Kim Yong-ch'ae. A. A full member of the CC (66/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C. Minister of communications of the SAC.

An engineer in the field of communications equipment, in 1962, working at the Nampho Communications Equipment Plant. In 1965, manager of the Pyongyang Electrical Machine Plant. From 1967, deputy of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth SPA. In July 1973, minister of Traffic and Communications of the SAC. When the Ministry of Communications was established separately (See KCK, NO 29, p 23), it was revealed that he was the Minister of Communications (15 Sep 77 issue of RENMIN RIBAO).

67. Ch'oe Chong-kun. A. A full member of the CC (67/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C. Minister of foreign trade of the SAC.

In 1950, graduated from the Kim Il-song University. In 1958, deputy director of the First Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and, since then, has been engaged in foreign trade jobs. In 1963, director of the First Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. In April 1978, he replaced Kye Ung-t'ae as minister of foreign trade of the SAC.

68. Pang Hak-se. A. A full member of the CC (68/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (43/172).
 C. A member of the Bills Committee of SPA, president of Central Court.

Grew up in the Soviet Union and educated there in a special field. From 1936 to 1945, worked for a military intelligence organization of the USSR Armed Forces and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union. In October 1945, he was a captain in the USSR Army and returned to Pyongyang. In 1949, director of the Public Security Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. From March 1951 to 1950, minister of public security. In November 1960, vice president of the Supreme Court. In November 1966, director of the Intelligence Department of the Central Liaison Bureau of the CC. From December 1972 to date, president of the Central Court.

69. Yi Chae-yun. A. A full member of the CC (69/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C. Responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province KWP Committee.

In 1950, secretary of the Organization Department of the CC. In 1960, chairman of North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. From 1961 to 1969, responsible secretary of South Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a full member of the CC. From 1969 to 1971, minister of procurement and food administration. In 1980, responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province

KWP Committee (25 Jun 80 issue of NS). At the recent congress of the party, he took part in the discussion as the representative of South Pyongan Province KWP organizations.

70. Kim Pyong-nyul. A. A full member of the CC (70/248).
B. A full member of the CC (93/172).
C. Responsible secretary of North Pyongan Province KWP Committee.

In 1967, vice minister of common education. In 1969, responsible secretary of North Pyongan Province KWP Committee. In 1972, a member of the Bills Committee of SPA. In 1974, chairman of North Pyongan Province People's Committee. In 1976, responsible secretary of North Pyongan Province KWP Committee (27 Oct 76 issue of NS; see KCK, No 72, p 18). At the recent congress of the party, he took part in the discussion as the representative of North Pyongan Province KWP organizations.

71. Paek Pom-su. A. A full member of the CC (71/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (131/172).
C. Responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Province KWP Committee, lieutenant general.

In 1967, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. From 1978 to date, responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Province KWP Committee. At the recent congress of the party, he took part in the discussion as the representative of South Hwanghae Province KWP organizations.

72. Ch'oe Mun-son. A. A full member of the CC (72/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Responsible secretary of North Hwanghae Province KWP Committee.

In 1974, chairman of North Hwanghae Province People's Committee. He published an article "The Brilliant Victory of the Revolutionary Theory of the Party Construction Formed On the Basis of the Immortal Chuche Ideology" in the December 1975 issue of KULLOJA. In 1976, responsible secretary of North Hwanghae Province KWP Committee (21 Oct 76 issue of NS). He published an article "Let Us Successfully Materialize the Intentions of the Great Leader and Further Strengthen the Party Guidance for Socialist Construction" in an issue of KULLOJA in 1978.

73. Yi Tong-ch'un. A. A full member of the CC (73/248).
B. A full member of the CC (97/172).
C. Responsible secretary of Chagang Province KWP Committee.

In 1966, director of the Management Bureau of the Ministry of Electric and Coal Industries. In 1968, responsible secretary of North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. In June 1980, responsible secretary of Chagang Province KWP Committee (25 Jun 80 issue of NS).

74. Kim Ki-son. A. A full member of the CC (74/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (161/172).
C. Responsible secretary of Kangwon Province KWP Committee.

In 1956, graduated from the KWP Central Party School. In 1957, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Forestry Workers. In 1959, chairman of Yenan Country KWP Committee. In 1969, chairman of North Hwanghae Province People's Committee. In 1973, responsible secretary of Nampo City KWP Committee and chairman of Nampo City People's Committee. In 1978, responsible secretary of Kangwon Province KWP Committee (See KCK, No 72, p 25).

75. Kang Hui-won. A. A full member of the CC (75/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (72/172).
 C. Responsible secretary of North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee.

Took part in the communist activities before the liberation. In 1958, director of the Department of Light Industry of the CC. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a full member of the CC. From August 1962 to 1971, chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee. In 1971, chairman of Hamhung City People's Committee. In 1972, chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee. In 1973, chairman of Pyongyang City Administration Committee. In September 1978, it was confirmed that he was vice premier of the SAC. But the 4 Jul 80 issue of NS reported that he was the responsible secretary of North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee; therefore, it is presumed that he had resigned as vice premier of the SAC.

76. Yi Kil-song. A. A full member of the CC (76/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (94/172).
 C. Responsible secretary of South Hamgyong Province KWP Committee.

In 1968, responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province KWP Committee. In March 1972, responsible secretary of Yanggang Province KWP Committee. In December 1972, a member of the Budget Committee of the SPA and responsible secretary of South Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. In 1974, chairman of South Hamgyong Province People's Committee. In 1976, responsible secretary of South Hamgyong Province KWP Committee (24 Oct 76 issue of NS). He published an article "Further Strengthening of the Rank and File of the Party Into an Invincible Unit Is an Essential Requirement for the Development of Our Party and Revolution" in the June 1976 issue of KULLOJA. At the recent congress of the party, he took part in the discussion as the representative of South Hamgyong Province KWP organizations.

77. Yim Su-man. A. A full member of the CC (77/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (96/172).
 C. Responsible secretary of Yanggang Province KWP Committee.

In 1968, second secretary of South Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. In 1969, responsible secretary of South Hamgyong Province KWP Committee. From 1972 to date, responsible secretary of Yanggang Province KWP Committee (See KCK, No 72, p 25).

78. Chang In-sok. A. A full member of the CC (78/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C. Responsible secretary of Kaesong City KWP Committee.

In 1972, Chairman of Kaesong City People's Committee. In 1973, chairman of Kaesong City Administrative Committee; but in July 1974, resigned from that post. The 27 Oct 76 issue of NB reported and it was confirmed by the report that he was the responsible secretary of Kaesong City KWP Committee. Also the 26 Jun 80 issue of NB reported and it was confirmed by the report that he was still in that position.

79. Sim Ch'ang-wan. A. A full member of the CC (79/248)
 B. A candidate member of the CC (133/172).
 C.

Personal history is not known.

80. Pak Yong-sok. A. A full member of the CC (80/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (92/172).
 C.

A man in the field of railways. In 1961, director of the Basic Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation. In 1962, vice minister of Transportation. In 1973, director of a department of the CC. In April 1977, he made a report "The Implementation of the Decisions of the Expanded Session of the 18th Congress of the 4th Central Committee of the Party on the Professional Work of the Communications and Transportation and the Future Tasks" at the 13th Congress of the 5th Central Committee of the party as the minister of railways (See KCK, No 35, p 7). In December 1977, minister of railways of the SAC; but, in 1979, Kang Song-san replaced him as minister of railways (15 Jun 79 issue of CT).

81. Kim Ch'i-ku. A. A full member of the CC (81/248).
 B. A member of the Central Inspection Committee of KWP (9/55).
 C.

From 1973 to 1976, responsible secretary of North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee.

82. Pak Yong-sun. A. A full member of the CC (82/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (25/172).
 C.

Was an anti-Japanese guerrilla unit member under the command of Kim Il-sung. In 1956, director of the Department of Communications of the CC. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a full member of the CC. From 1962 to June 1971, minister of communications. In the same year, director of the Administrative Department of the CC. In May 1973, curator of the Korean Revolutionary Museum. In 1973, awarded with the Hero's title.

83. Hwang Sun-hui. A. A full member of the CC (83/248).
B. A full member of the CC (24/172).
C. A member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union.

Engaged in activities as a female member of Kim Il-sung's partisan guerrilla unit. In November 1945, returned to Pyongyang. In 1956, chairman of the Yanggang Province Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union. At the Fourth Congress of the party in 1961, a candidate member of the CC. In 1965, chairman of the Korean Revolutionary Museum KWP Committee. In 1970, a member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union.

84. Yi Ul-sol. A. A full member of the CC (84/248), and a member of the MAC (12/19).
B. A full member of the CC (46/172).
C. Colonel general.

Was a member of the anti-Japanese partisan guerrilla unit. In 1950, chief of staff of the 4th Division of the PAF. In 1957, commanding officer of a division of the PAF, lieutenant general. In 1972, colonel general of the PAF.

85. Cho Sun-paek. A. A full member of the CC (85/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1972, deputy of the Fifth SPA.

86. Chu To-il. A. A full member of the CC (86/248), and a member of the MAC (13/19).
B. A full member of the CC (44/172).
C. Colonel general of the PAF.

A member of a partisan guerrilla unit in eastern Manchuria before the liberation. In October 1950, a battalion commander of the PAF. In 1964, commanding officer of the 15th Division. In July 1975, colonel general (26 May 75 issue of NS).

87. Yi Tu-ik. A. A full member of the CC (87/248), and a member of the MAC (14/19).
B. A full member of the CC (45/172).
C. Colonel general.

Engaged in the guerrilla activities in southern Manchuria before the liberation. In 1948, a company commander of the PAF. In 1962, commanding officer of the 9th Division of the PAF. In 1963, commanding officer of the 3rd Division of the PAF. In 1965, director of a bureau of the Ministry of National Defense. In 1968, awarded with the Hero's title and First Class National Flag medal, colonel general of the PAF. In July 1977, he published an article in NODONG SINMUN to commemorate the 24th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

88. Yang Yong-kyok. A. A full member of the CC (88/248)
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

89. Chang Song-u. A. A full member of the CC (89/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

90. Cho Myong-nok. A. A full member of the CC (90/248), and a member of the MAC (15/19).
B. Not attended.
C. Lieutenant general, commander of the Air Force.

The 809th Unit (Air Force Headquarters), [to which he was assigned,] welcomed the Egyptian military delegation (21 May 76 issue of NS); and in September of the same year, the same unit welcomed the Hungarian military delegation. On page 59 of No 29 of the KCK, the KRCIR noted that he was the commander of Air Force; and a [press] report (25 Oct 80 issue of RENMIN RIBAO) said that he attended as the commander of the Air Force a rally held in October 1980 to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean War.

91. Kim Il-ch'ol. A. A full member of the CC (94/248), and a member of the MAC 917/19).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

92. Ch'oe Sang-uk. A. A full member of the CC (92/249 [i.e., 248]), and a member of the MAC (17[sic]/19).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

93. Yi Chong-pae. A. A full member of the CC (93/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

94. Kim Yong-un. A. A full member of the CC (94/248).
B. Not attended.
C. A medical doctor.

In July 1977, awarded with the title of Meritorious Medical Doctor (2 Jul 77 issue of NS).

95. Cho Hui-won. A. A full member of the CC (95/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

96. Yi Ha-il. A. A full member of the CC (96/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

97. Yi Pong-won. A. A full member of the CC (97/248), a member of the MAC (18/19).
B. A candidate member of the CC (19/172).
C.

In August 1970, responsible secretary of Kaesong City KWP Committee. In 1972, a member of the Budget Committee of the Fifth SPA. In 1973, responsible secretary of Kaesong City KWP Committee and chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee. In May 1975, chairman of South Hwanghae Province People's Committee. In 1976, responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Province KWP Committee (24 Oct 76 issue of NS). He published an article "Workers, Let Us Display the Revolutionary Life Style Further More!" in March 1977 issue of KULLOJA. It is presumed that he is now engaged in some kind of work related to military affairs, since he welcomed at the airport in March 1978 O Chin-u, head of [North Korean] delegation and others who were returning home from their attendance in the functions held to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Armed Forces (2 Mar 78 issue of NS), and that he was recently elected a member of the MAC.

98. Nan Yong-ok. A. A full member of the CC (98/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Deputy director in charge of propaganda affairs of the general Political Bureau of the PAF, major-general.

In 1956, director of a department of North Pyongan Province KWP Committee. In 1964, chairman of the Ch'angsong County KWP Committee, North Pyongan Province. In July 1970, major general of the PAF. From 1970 to November 1972, senior delegate of the Korean-Chinese side at the Military Armistice Commission in Korea. In February 1973, deputy director in charge of propaganda affairs of the general Political Bureau of the PAF. He welcomed at the airport in March 1978 O Chin-u and the delegation led by him when they returned home after attending the functions held to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Armed Forces (2 Mar 78 issue of NS).

99. Ch'oe In-tok. A. A full member of the CC (89 [i.e. 98]/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Commanding officer of the Army Corps in Hamhung Area, colonel general.

In 1967, a deputy of the Fourth SPA. In 1972, a deputy of the Fifth SPA. In April 1973, he was one of those who welcomed in Wonsan the USSR military delegation visiting Korea. In June 1973, he published an article in NODONG SINMUN about the Anti-American Struggle Day. The JRCIR, on page 56 of No 52 of KCK, presumed that he was commanding officer of the Army Corps in Hamhung Area.

100. O Chae-won. A. A full member of the CC (100/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (48/172).
 C. Director of the Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute, lieutenant general.

In 1961, major general of the PAF; and a member of the delegation of the Korean-Chinese side at the Military Armistice Commission in Korea. In 1962, director of the Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute. In 1968, lieutenant general. From 1977 to the end of 1978, chairman of Chagang Province People's Committee and responsible secretary of Chagang Province KWP Committee (KCK, No 37, p 5; No 72, p 25). The JRCIR presumes that he has been at the position of director of the Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute since 1979 (4 Nov 79 issue of NS; KCK, No 66, p 72).

101. Chon Mun-uk. A. A full member of the CC (101/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (/172) [sic].
 C. Principal of the Kang Kon Combined Military Cadet Academy, lieutenant general.

In April 1964, deputy commander of the 1st Army Group, major general. In April 1966, deputy commander of the 5th Army Group. In 1972, principal of the Kang Kon Combined Army Cadet Academy, lieutenant general.

102. Yi Tu-ch'an. A. A full member of the CC (102/248).
 B. Not attended.
 C. President of the Kim Il-song Military University, lieutenant general.

In 1963, dean of Pyongyang Teachers College. In 1972, a member of the Standing Committee of the SPA. In 1973, president of the Kim Il-song Military University. In September 1976, it was confirmed that he was still at the position as president of the Kim Il-song Military University and lieutenant general because he attended as a holder of such a position and rank the ceremony welcoming the Hungarian military delegation (See KCK No 29, p 53). He published an article "The Clique Cannot Evade Its Ruin" in June 1975 issue of KULLOJA. In 1980, he attended a ceremony of presenting flowers at the Monument of Volunteer Heroes-- [presented by]--the Chinese People's Friendship Delegation (related to military affairs) (26 Oct 80 issue of NS).

103. Kim Si-hak. A. A full member of the CC (103/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (111/172).
 C. Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

From 1971 to November 1972, chairman of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League. From 1973 to date, he has been the chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

104. Chang Yun-p'il. A. A full member of the CC (104/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (75/172).
 C. Director of the General Bureau of the Reclaimed Land Irrigation Construction of the Agricultural Committee of the SAC; deputy of the Sixth SPA; and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers Association.

An agricultural specialist. In 1954, director of the Organization Department of the CC. In 1956, chairman of South Pyongan Province People's Committee. In 1961, chairman of South Hwanghae Province People's Committee. In 1961, a candidate member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. In 1962, chairman of the Agricultural Committees of provinces. In 1972, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the SAC. On 19 October 1975, it was confirmed that he was demoted to the director of the General Bureau of the Reclaimed Land Irrigation Construction of the Agricultural Committee (22 Oct 75 issue of CT). In 1979, chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Association--a mass organization (1 Feb 79 issue of CT).

105. Kim Song-ae. A. A full member of the CC (105/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (67/172).
 C. Deputy and member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA; and chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Association.

Wife of President Kim (Since 1963). In 1965, vice chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Association. In 1971 to date, the chairman of the association (20 Nov 80 issue of CT). She often attends the scenes of receiving heads of states with President Kim.

106. Ch'on Se-pong. A. A full member of the CC (106/248).
 B. A candidate member of the CC (148/172).
 C. Deputy and member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA; and Chairman of the Korean Writers Association.

A writer. His most important work is a long novel "Early Spring of a Village." Born in 1901. In 1950, studied in the Soviet Union at a research institute. Worked in the field of literature. In 1964, chairman of the Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art of Korea. Deputy and member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth and Sixth SPA. He published an article "An Excellent Method of Creating the Revolutionary Literary Works Which Would Contribute to the Chucheization of the Entire Society" in December 1975 issue of KULLOJA.

107. Yi Myon-sang. A. A full member of the CC (107/248).
 B. A full member of the CC (103/172).
 C. Chairman of the Korean Musicians Association; and deputy chairman of the Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art of Korea.

A composer. Graduated from a music school in Japan before the liberation. In 1951, chairman of the Central Committee of the Musicians Association. In 1953, chairman of the Composers Association. In 1956, a member of the Standing Committee

of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. In 1957, dean of Pyongyang Music College. From 1961 to date, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Association. In the same year, awarded with the title of People's Artist; and a candidate member of the CC at the party congress. From 1969 to date, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art of Korea. Deputy and member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth SPA in 1972.

108. Cho Myong-son. A. A full member of the CC (108/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (118/172).
C. Deputy chief of the General Staff of the PAF; lieutenant general.

It was revealed (20 May 77 issue of RENMIN RIBAO) that in 1977, he was deputy chief of General Staff of the PAF and lieutenant general. He welcomed in March 1978 O Chin-u and the delegation led by him who were returning home after attending the functions held to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Armed Forces (2 Mar 78 issue of NS). He published an article "American Imperialism Must Abandon Its Never-Workable War Provocation Schemes and Leave South Korea for Home Without Delay" in the 24 June 1978 issue of NODONG SINMUN.

109. Chon Pyong-ho. A. A full member of the CC (109/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

110. Yi Pong-kil. A. A full member of the CC (110/248).
B. A full member of the CC (66/172).
C.

In 1967, responsible secretary of Chagang Province KWP Committee. In 1972, deputy and member of the Bills Committee of the Fifth SPA. In 1976, responsible secretary of Chagang Province KWP Committee (KCK, No 53, p 14). In April 1977, first deputy chairman of Chagang Province People's Committee (KCK, No 60, p 19). The JRCIR presumes that the position of the first deputy chairman was abolished after that; therefore, his present position is not known.

111. Mun, Song-sul. A. A full member of the CC (111/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Working for a party organization.

After working at various positions in the party organizations in various localities, he was ambassador to Indonesia from 1968 to 1972. In 1973, chairman of South Pyongan Province Administrative Committee. He published an article "The Firm Establishment of the Guidance System at Lower Levels Is a Fundamental Requirement for a Fresh Innovation in the Party Work" in the September 1975 issue of KULLOJA. In the February 1978 issue of the same journal, an article "A Successful Embodiment of Our Party of the Great Leader's Work Method."

112. Yi Won-pom. A. A full member of the CC (112/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Diplomatic official.

In 1963, studied in the Soviet Union. In 1964, deputy chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. From 1973 to 1978, ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In September 1975, ambassador to Portugal and Austria concurrently.

113. Yi Ch'an-son. A. A full member of the CC (113/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Deputy Chairman of the Educational, Cultural, and Workers Trade Union.

Participated in the anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria. In 1947, studied at Moscow University. In 1962, chairman of North Pyong Province People's Committee. In 1964, ambassador to the Union of Arab Republics. From 1967 to 1968, ambassador to Yemen. In 1971, deputy chairman of the Korean Physical Education Committee. In 1973, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Educational, Cultural, and Workers Trade Union; and attended a convention of the Japan Teachers Union as a member of the union's delegation. In 1974, visited Japan as a member of the IPU delegation.

114. Hyon Chun-kuk. A. A full member of the CC (114/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Deputy director of the International Department of the CC; and deputy chairman of the External Cultural Liaison Association.

An official in charge of the functions to receive the Japanese delegations on their visits to Korea. Deputy director of the International Department of the CC (6 May 78 issue of RENMIN RIBAO). Was deputy chief editor of NODONG SINMUN. In 1962, president of the KWP Publishing Company. In 1967, submitted credentials as ambassador to [People's Republic of] China; but returned home to stay in Korea from September 1967 to January 1970 because of the Cultural Revolution; in February 1970, returned to Beijing and worked as ambassador to China until January 1977. In 1975, a candidate member of the CC. From 1977 to date, deputy chairman of the External Cultural Liaison Association. Visited Japan in May 1977 and June 1979.

115. Kim Yong-sun. A. A full member of the CC (115/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Deputy chairman of the External Cultural Liaison Association; and chairman of the Government Workers Trade Union.

116. Hong Song-nyong. A. A full member of the CC (116/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1977, chairman of the State Planning Committee. In 1979, late No T'ae-sok replaced him as chairman of the Committee as Hong resigned.

117. Kim Hoe-il. A. A full member of the CC (117/248)
B. A full member of the CC (79/172).
C.

Before the liberation, head of the Chongju Locomotive District, North Pyongan Province. In 1953, minister of railways. In 1956, a full member of the CC at the Third Congress of the party. In 1957, minister of transportation of the second Kim Il-song cabinet. In 1961, a full member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. From 1964 to September 1966, minister of railways. From September 1970 to December 1972, again minister of railways.

118. Ch'oe Chin-song. A. A full member of the CC (118/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (138/172).
C.

In September 1970, secretary of Kangson Iron Works KWP Committee. From August to December 1972, minister of daily necessities industry. In August 1978, visited Czechoslovakia as head of the Workers Party Activists delegation.

119. Kim Chwa-hyok. A. A full member of the CC (119/248).
B. A full member of the CC (35/172).
C. Lieutenant general.

Before the liberation, took part in the partisan guerrilla activities. In 1958, director of a department of the Reconnaissance Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; major general. In 1961, a full member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. In 1965, lieutenant general of the PAF. In 1966, director of the Bureau of Special Operations of the Ministry of National Defense. From 1968 to 1970, responsible secretary of Pyongyang City KWP Committee. He published an article "The Revolutionary Party Lifestyle Highly Displayed at the Time of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle" in the January 1978 issue of KULLOJA.

- (120.) Yu Chong-suk. A. A full member of the CC (120/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

121. Yi Tong-ho. A. A full member of the CC (121/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

122. Kim Kuk-hun. A. A full member of the CC (122/248).
B. A full member of the CC (110/172).
C.

In 1958, vice principal of the KWP Central Party School. In 1961, a member of the Central Auditing Committee of the CC at the party congress. From October 1962 to 1969, dean of the Kim Ch'aek Industrial College. In 1969, principal of the KWP Central Party School. In 1972, chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee. In 1973, ambassador to Cuba. From 1977 to June 1980, ambassador to East Germany.

123. Yi Kyong-son. A. A full member of the CC (123/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

124. Kim Tu-nam. A. A full member of the CC (124/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

125. Chon Hui-chong. A. A full member of the CC (125/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In May 1976, director of the Second Protocol Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SAC (21 May 76 issue of NS). In 1978, was replaced by Ch'oe Sang-muk (6 May 78 issue of RENMIN RIBAO).

126. Yi Hwa-yong. A. A full member of the CC (126/248).
B. Not attended.
C. A member of the Political Committee of the Hamhung Unit of the army; major general.

In early 1960's, chairman of a local Democratic Youth League Committee. In 1963, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League. In December 1963, vice chairman of South Hwanghae Province KWP Committee. In July 1971, a member of the Political Committee of the Hamhung Unit of the Army of the PAF; major general. In December 1972, deputy of the Fifth SPA.

127. Kim Yun-sang. A. A full member of the CC (127/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

A man of the field of the fishery industry. In 1960, director of the Fishing Department of Kangwon Province People's Committee. In August 1972, minister of Fisheries. In December 1972, minister of fisheries of the SAC. In October 1978, when the Ministry of Fisheries was reorganized into the Fisheries Committee, he was replaced by Kang Chom-ku as chairman of the Fisheries Committee. He published an article "The Fisheries Front Is an Important Tactics To Improve Popular Livelihood Epoch-makingly" in January 1977 issue of KULLOJA.

128. Won Tong-ku. A. A full member of the CC (128/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1948, studied at Moscow University; and since then he has been in the field of the chemical industry. In 1962, vice chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee. In 1964, director of the General Bureau of Chemical Industry of the Ministry of Metal and Chemical Industries. From 1965 to 1972, vice minister of chemical industry. In November 1973, director of General Bureau of Chemical Industry of the Ministry of Chemical Industry of the SAC. However, the 1 Jul 80 issue of NODONG SINMUN reported that Yim Kye-ch'ol became the minister of the chemical industry; so he is not at the position any more.

129. Kim Man-kum. A. A full member of the CC (129/248).
B. A full member of the CC (15/172), and a candidate member of the Political Committee.
C. A member of the CPC; and chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee.

In 1956, director of the Department of Agriculture of the CC at the Third Congress of the party. He had been engaged in agricultural guidance for a considerable length of time until he was replaced by So Kwan-hui as the chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the SAC of the Kim Il-song cabinet in August 1973. Graduated from the Meiji University. In 1950, attended a cadre school in the Soviet Union. In 1956, a full member of the CC at the Third Congress of the party. In 1973, chairman of the Agricultural Committee; and after taking that post, he did not appear for a certain length of time (KCK, No 2, p 61). From around June 1976, he often appeared as a member chairman of the Board of Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. It came to be known from the reports of the 27 Apr 78 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was the chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee. He was a member of the Political Committee and an important person with a high ranking before the recent congress of the party (6 Jun 80 issue of CT); but, at the recent congress of the party, he was demoted conspicuously. He is still the chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee (31 Oct 80 issue of NS).

130. Kang Hyon-su. A. A full member of the CC (130/248).
B. A full member of the CC (52/172).
C. Chairman of the South Pyongan Province People's Committee; lieutenant general.

From 1962 to 1964, military attache at the Embassy in the Soviet Union; major general. In June 1972, director of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security; lieutenant general. In 1973, director of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of the SAC. In 1974, chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee (28 Jun 79 issue of NS). In September 1974, responsible secretary of Pyongyang City KWP Committee (14 Sep 74 issue of NS). He published an article "It Is a Decisive Guarantee for Our Revolutionary Victory To Make Our Party of the Glorious President Kim and To Strengthen and Develop It Further" in the April 1975 issue of KULLOJA. In September 1978, became Chairman of South Pyongan Province People's Committee, replacing Yi Kun-mo (15 Sep 78 issue of CT).

He, together with Yi Kun-mo and Song Kwan-cho, greeted Kim Il-song when he came to a poll to vote in the election of deputies of the people's assemblies of cities and counties on 11 March 1979.

131. Yi Yong-ik. A. A full member of the CC (131/248).
B. A full member of the CC (95/172).
C. Chairman of Chongjin City People's Committee.

In 1969, responsible secretary of North Hwanghae Province KWP Committee. In 1973, chairman of North Hwanghae Province People's Committee. In 1974, responsible editor of NODONG SINMUN (20 Jul 74 issue of GT). From 1975 to 1980, ambassador to Iraq. It became clearly known by the reports of the 26 Jun 80 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was at the post of chairman of Chongjin City People's Committee (KCK, No 72, p 18).

132. Yom T'ae-chun. A. A full member of the CC (132/248).
B. A full member of the CC (105/172).
C. Chairman of Youth Hamgyong Province People's Committee.

Before the liberation, took part in the anti-Japanese movement in southern Manchuria. In 1961, chairman of Chongjin City KWP Committee. In 1961, a candidate member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. From July 1962 to April 1964, minister of urban management. From 1964 to 1967, first vice minister of home affairs. In 1968, responsible secretary of North Hwanghae Province KWP Committee. From December 1969 to January 1971, ambassador to the USSR. From December 1971 to 1976, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. From May 1976 to July 1979, ambassador to Laos. At present, chairman of South Hamgyong Province People's Committee (KCK, No 72, p 18).

133. An Sung-hak. A. A full member of the CC (133/248).
B. A full member of the CC (113/172).
C. Chairman of Pyongyang City Administrative Committee.

In 1961, chairman of Hamhung City KWP Committee. In 1961, a candidate member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. In 1962, director of the Department of Light Industry and Commerce of the CC. From 1967 to 1972, minister of commerce. Until June 1980, chairman of South Hwanghae Province Administrative Committee (Kang Chung-han is at that post at the present time). At present, chairman of Pyongyang City Administrative Committee (KCK, No 72, p 25).

134. Hong Ki-mun. A. A full member of the CC (134/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA.

Eldest son of Hong Myong-hui. An authoritative scholar of Korean ballad "Myangga" of the Silla era. In 1972 and 1976, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth and Sixth SPA. Visited Japan as the head of the IPU in October 1974. He published an article "Thinking of My Father Hong Myong-hui" (TODAY'S KOREA October 1977 issue, p 14). In 1973, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; was replaced by Kim Il in 1980 (22 Sep 80 issue of NS).

135. Hong Song-nam. A. A full member of the CC (135/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

On 9 September 1974, he was at the 17th rank at the mass athletic meeting held to celebrate and commemorate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. He was at the 23rd rank at the ceremony giving citations to activists of Chagang Province held on 8 November 1974 and at the convention of the Fifth SPA held on 27 November 1974. On 30 November 1974, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee (KCK, No 6, p 28). He was at the 27th rank at the convention of the National Agricultural Workers held in January 1975. He was at the 24th rank at the Fourth SPA functions held in April 1975. He was at the 19th rank at a party held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party in October 1975. His activities after that are not known.

136. Ch'oe Yong-chin. A. A full member of the CC (116 [i.e., 136]/248).
B. A full member of the CC (17/172).
C. Colonel general.

Was a member of the partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. Once worked for the Army of the Soviet Union. In 1945, principal of the Security Department School. In 1952, commanding officer of the 5th Corps of the PAF. In 1955, commanding officer of the 2d Corps. In 1956, colonel general of the PAF. In the same year, a candidate member of the CC at the Third Congress of the party. From 1958 to 1960, commander of the Air Force. In 1961, vice minister of national defense. From 1962 to 1963, minister of fisheries. In 1964, vice premier and, concurrently, chairman of the Communications and Transportation Committee. In 1965, resigned as chairman of the Communications and Transportation Committee. In 1972, resigned as vice premier.

137. Yi Chong-mok. A. A full member of the CC (137/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice minister of foreign affairs of the SAC.

From 1972 to date, vice minister of foreign affairs. In 1974 and 1975, chief delegate of the North Korean delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. He published an article "The Great Chuche Ideology Is Encouraging the Revolutionary People of the World to Victory" in the April 1978 issue of KULLOJA.

138. Son Kyong-chun. A. A full member of the CC (138/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (135/172).
C. Manager of the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works.

In 1968, secretary of the Hwanghae Iron Works KWP Committee. In 1971, secretary of Songnim City KWP Committee. In 1973, responsible secretary of Songnim City KWP Committee. It became known because of the reports of the 13 Feb 80 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was the manager of the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works.

139. Chu Kil-pon. A. A full member of the CC (139/248).
B. Not attended.

C. Responsible Secretary of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex
KWP Committee.

Personal history of earlier days is not known. It became known because of reports of the 9 January 1980 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was the responsible secretary of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex KWP Committee.

140. Kim Hyok-ch'ol. A. A full member of the CC (140/248).
B. A full member of the CC (32/172).
C.

Personal history in further details is not known.

141. Pae Ch'ol-u. A. A full member of the CC (141/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

142. Kim Ch'ong-nyong. A. A full member of the CC (142/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

143. Chong Ch'ol. A. A full member of the CC (143/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

144. Sim Kyong-ch'ol. A. A full member of the CC (144/248).
B. A full member of the CC (83/172).
C.

Personal history in further detail is not known.

145. Chon Chae-pong. A. A full member of the CC (145/248).
B. A full member of the CC (90/172).
C.

Personal history in further detail is not known.

146. Kang Sok-sung. A. A full member of the CC (146/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Director of the party History Research Center.

In 1974, visited China as the head of the delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association. On 5 July 1975, he made a speech "The Korean Revolutionary Army Organized by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Made an Immortal Achievement

Which Would Shine Endlessly in the History of the Glorious Anti-Japanese Struggle" at a Central Speech Meeting to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Revolutionary Army. It was confirmed from the reports of the 10 Nov 76 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was the director of the party History Research Center.

147. T'ae Chong-su. A. A full member of the CC (147/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Manager of the Huich'on Precision Machine Plant.

On the basis of the reports of the 3 Mar 76 issue of NODONG SINMUN about the Huich'on Precision Machine Plant, entitled "The Plant in Which T'ae Chong-su Works," the JNCIR presumed that he was the manager of the Plant. He published an article "The Successful Results in the Party Works Must Be Manifested in the Successful Results in the Economic Works" in the June 1976 issue of KULLOJA. At the recent party congress, he discussed a summary of the activities of the CC as the representative of the party organizations of North Pyongan Province.

148. Pang Ch'ol-kap. A. A full member of the CC (148/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Commander of the Naval Force of the PAF; vice admiral.

In 1973, commander of the Naval Force of the PAF; rear admiral. In 1974, vice admiral. In February 1975, visited Yugoslavia as the head of a military delegation (KCK, No 9, p 57). In August 1978, he took part, still as the commander of the Naval Force, in the reception held to welcome the Chinese military delegation on its visit to Korea (KCK, No 51, p 44).

149. Kim Ung-sang. A. A candidate member of the CC (149/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Chairman of the State Construction Committee of the SAC.

Was a member of the partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. In 1955, deputy dean of the Chemical Industry College. In 1957, vice minister of education and culture. From 1958 to 1963, vice chairman of the State Construction Committee. From 1965 to 1966, minister of building material industry. From 1968 to 1971, director of the cabinet secretariat. From 1977 to date, chairman of the State Construction Committee of the SAC.

150. Cho Ch'ol-chun. A. A candidate member of the CC (150/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice minister of construction of the SAC.

In 1950, graduated from Moscow University Research Institute. Since 1954, has been in charge of the field of construction. In 1954, was in the Management Bureau of the Ministry of Construction. In 1958, director of the Bureau of Construction of the Ministry of Building Materials Industry. In 1964, vice chairman of the State Construction Committee. Since 1974, has been vice minister of construction of the SAC.

151. Tong Min-kwang. A. A candidate member of the CC (151/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Commanding officer of an army corps.

Personal history in further detail is not known. In October 1974, attended, as the commanding officer of an army corps, a ceremony held to unveil the Tomb of the Chinese Volunteer Army Heroes.

152. Ho Sun. A. A candidate member of the CC (152/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1961, manager of the Pyongyang Spinning Mill. From 1963 to 1964, vice chairman of the State Light Industry Committee. In August 1967, vice minister of Textile and Silk-Reeling Industries. In December 1977, minister of light industry of the SAC. In December 1978, the Ministry of Light Industry was reorganized into the Light Industry Committee and later was abolished. His present position is not known (KCK 72-32).

153. Yi Yang-suk. A. A candidate member of the CC (153/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Was a member of the partisan guerrilla unit of Kim Il-song. In 1959, vice minister of light industry. In 1961, a candidate member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. In 1962, director of General Bureau of Light Industry of the Light Industry Committee. In 1966, minister of light industry. In 1967, when the ministry was reorganized, became minister of textile and silk-reeling industries. In December 1970, resigned as the minister of textile and silk-reeling industries. On the basis of the reports of the 29 May 78 issue of NODONG SINMUN, the JRCIR presumed that he was then the chairman of North Hwanghae Province Administrative Committee (at present, Han Ch'ang-man is at the post). His present position is not known. See KCK, No 72, p 19.

154. So Chae-hong. A. A candidate member of the CC (154/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Manager of the February 8 Vinalon Complex.

In 1974, vice minister of chemical industry and chairman of the Korea-China Scientific Technological Cooperation Committee. The 9 May 78 issue of RENMIN RIBAO reported that he was the manager of the February 8 Vinalon Complex.

155. Chong Song-nam. A. A candidate member of the CC (155/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of external economic affairs of the SAC.

A specialist in the field of external economic affairs. In 1968, chairman of the External Economic Affairs Committee. In 1972, vice minister of External Economic Affairs. In 1974, when he was going abroad, he was the minister of external economic affairs (4 Oct 74 issue of CT). In 1975, he accompanied Kim Il-song on the latter's visit to China as a member of Kim's entourage; at that

time, he was a full member of the CC and minister of external economic affairs. He published an article "The United States Economy That Is Faced with Chaos and Catastrophe" in the May 1976 issue of KULLOJA. In December 1977, Kong Chin-t'ae became the minister of external economic affairs; and he became vice minister. This was, however, a temporary measure; it was confirmed on the basis of the reports of the 6 Jul 79 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he came back to the minister's position.

156. Ch'oe Man-hyon. A. A candidate member of the CC (156/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee of the SAC.

An expert in the field of science and technology. In 1956, director of the Bureau of General Planning of the State Planning Committee. From 1961 to 1965, chairman of the State Planning Committee. In June 1965, chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee. In 1973, deputy director of the Social Science Institute. It came to be known clearly on the basis of the 10 Oct 79 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he became the chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee (Chu Hwa-chong was a predecessor).

157. Kim T'ae-kuk. A. A candidate member of the CC (157/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of Materials Supply of the SAC.

In December 1977, became minister of materials supply of the SAC and has been in that position since then.

158. Ch'ae Hui-chong. A. A candidate member of the CC (158/248).
B.
C. Minister of Labor Administration of the SAC.

In 1960, director of Instruction Department of the People's Economic College. In 1961, a full member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. In April 1965, a councillor in the cabinet. In December 1977, became minister of labor administration and has been in that position since then.

159. Pak Myong-pin. A. A candidate member of the CC (159/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of Public Health of the SAC.

Has been the minister of public health since 1974 (14 Jun 74 issue of CT).

160. Yun Ki-chong. A. A candidate member of the CC (159[i.e., 160]248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of finance of the SAC.

It became known on the basis of the 4 April 1980 issue of CHOSEN TSUSHIN that she replaced Kim Kyong-nyon as the minister of finance.

161. Sin Sang-kyun. A. A candidate member of the CC (161/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In August 1971, deputy director of the Secretariat of the cabinet. Present activities are not known.

162. Kim Pong-nyul. A. A candidate member of the CC (162/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice minister of People's Armed Forces; colonel general.

In 1936, graduated from the Department of Liberal Arts of Leningrad University. In December 1945, was a master sergeant of the Regular Army of the USSR. In September 1950, major general. In December 1950, commanding officer of the Artillery Force of the Supreme Headquarters of the PAF. In April 1952, lieutenant general. In 1956, a candidate member of the CC at the Third Congress of the party. In 1957, vice minister of national defense. In 1960, colonel general. In 1972, became vice minister of the PAF and has been in that position since then.

163. Pak Chung-kuk. A. A candidate member of the CC (163/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice minister of the PAF of the SAC; lieutenant general.

In 1949, studied in the Soviet Union. From 1958 to 1964, worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1964 to 1969, senior delegate on the Korean-Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission; major general. In June 1971, deputy chief of General Staff of the PAF. From August 1974 to August 1977, ambassador to Romania. In March 1978, he welcomed at the Pyongyang Airport O Chin-u and his delegation who had attended the functions held to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR Armed Forces and who were returning home. It was confirmed on the basis of the 31 May 1978 issue of CHOSEN TSUSHIN that he became vice minister of the PAF of the SAC.

164. Kim Kwang-chin. A. A candidate member of the CC (164/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Deputy chief of General Staff of the PAF; commanding officer of Artillery Force; lieutenant general.

In July 1970, commanding officer of the Artillery Corps of the PAF; lieutenant general. In August 1972, commanding officer of the Artillery Force of the PAF. It was confirmed on the basis of the 25 Oct 80 issue of RENMIN RIBAO that he became deputy chief of General Staff of the PAF.

165. Yi Pyong-uk. A. A candidate member of the CC (165/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

166. Kim Yong-ch'un. A. A candidate member of the CC (166/248)
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

167. Kim Il-ch'ang. A. A candidate member of the CC (167/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

168. Chon Chin-su. A. A candidate member of the CC (168/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

169. Han Ch'ang-su. A. A candidate member of the CC (168[i.e., 169]/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

170. Yo Ch'un-sok. A. A candidate member of the CC (170/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

171. Yi Chong-u. A. A candidate member of the CC (171/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

172. Pak Ki-so. A. A candidate member of the CC (172/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (153/172).
C.

In February 1970, commanding officer of an army unit of the PAF.

173. O Yong-pang. A. A candidate member of the CC (173/248), and a member of the MAC (19/19).
B. A candidate member of the CC (150/172).
C.

In June 1967, commanding officer of an army subunit of the PAF.

174. Yi In-tok. A. A candidate member of the CC (174/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

175. Yun Ch'i-ho. A. A candidate member of the CC (175/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Deputy director of general Political Bureau of the PAF; lieutenant general.

In 1960, commanding officer of the Kungang-san (Army) District of the PAF. In April 1971, chief editor of INMIN SINMUN. In 1974, major general. In May 1976, lieutenant general. It was confirmed on the basis of the reports of the 25 Oct 80 issue of RENMIN RIBAO that he was deputy director of the general Political Bureau of the PAF.

176. Ok Pong-nin. A. A candidate member of the CC (176/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

177. Chong Won-kyo. A. A candidate member of the CC (177/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

178. Kim Yong-hyon. A. A candidate member of the CC (178/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

179. Kim Chae-man. A. A candidate member of the CC (179/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Commanding officer of the 2d Honor Air Wing (654th Unit); major general.

He is the commanding officer of the 2d Honor Air Wing (654th Army Unit--Sondok Base located at Sondok-ri, Congp'yong County, South Hwanggyong Province) (KCK, No 57, p 57).

180. Won Myong-kyun. A. A candidate member of the CC (180/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

181. Kwon Song-nin. A. A candidate member of the CC (181/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

182. Kim Pong-chu. A. A candidate member of the CC (182/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Deputy and member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA; chairman of the general federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Was a member of the League of Socialist Working Youth. In July 1974, a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth (24 Jul 74 issue of KCNA). In October 1977, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea (January 1978 issue of the NEW GENERATION p 40). In December 1977, deputy and member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth SPA.

183. Son Song-p'il. A. A candidate member of the CC (183/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (125/172).
C. Minister of higher education of the Education Committee of the SAC; and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Committee.

In August 1969, dean of the People's Economic College. From July 1970 to 1972, minister of higher education. In August 1971, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Committee. In May 1973, minister of higher education of the Education Committee of the SAC. In December 1977, deputy and member of the Standing Committee of the SPA.

184. Chi Ch'ang-ik. A. A candidate member of the CC (184/248).
B. Not attended.
C. First vice president of Kim Il-song University.

Graduated from a university in China. In September 1962, dean of the International College. In 1964, first vice president of Kim Il-song University. He published an article "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Has Ushered In for Our People a New Era of National Prosperity and Flourishing" in the July 1975 issue of KULLOJA. And again an article "To Respect and Long for the Great Leader Is a Sublime Revolutionary Obligation of the Chuche-Type Communist Revolutionaries" in the March 1977 issue of KULLOJA. He took part in the discussion as the representative of the party organizations in Pyongyang City.

185. Kim Song-kol. A. A candidate member of the CC (185/248).
B. Not attended.
C. President of the KCNA.

In the second half of the 1960's, he was in charge of the party organizations in various localities. From 1972 to date, president of the KCNA.

186. Kim Yu-sun. A. A candidate member of the CC (186/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Chairman of the Committee of Physical Education Guidance of Korea; and chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee.

In 1976, chairman of the Committee of Physical Education Guidance of Korea (25 May 76 issue of NS). In 1978, chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee (8 Jul 73 issue of CT). He took part in the Olympic games held in Moscow in 1980 as the head of the delegation.

187. Kim Chu-yong. A. A candidate member of the CC (187/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice chairman of the Association for External Cultural Liaison.

Since 10 November 1973, has been vice chairman of the Association for External Cultural Liaison. On 9 August 1974, attended the talk with Utsunomiya Tokuma. He often attends receptions for foreign visitors.

188. Pyon Sung-u. A. A candidate member of the CC (188/248).
B. Not attended.
C. President of the Bank of Foreign Trade.

In December 1968, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Foreign Trade of Korea. In 1969, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Korea. In 1976, president of the Central Bank. In October 1976, was transferred to the post of the president of the Bank of Foreign Trade (30 Oct 76 issue of NS).

189. Yom Ki-sun. A. A candidate member of the CC (189/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

190. Yi Song-pok. A. A candidate member of the CC (190/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Working for the central organization of the party.

Personal history is not known in further details. In 1975, was a member of Kim Il-song's entourage on his visit to China.

191. Yi Hwa-son. A. A candidate member of the CC (191/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Deputy director of the Department of International Affairs of the CC.

In July 1974, vice chairman of the Korean Students Committee. He published an article "The Formation of a United Front Against the Ruling Power of All Forms Is an Urgent Demand for the Development of Supporting Movement" in the December 1977 issue of KULLOJA. The 7 May 78 issue of RENMIN RIBAO reported that he was the deputy director of the Department of International Affairs of the CC.

192. Kil Chae-kyong. A. A candidate member of the CC (192/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice minister of foreign affairs of the SAC.

It is said that he was a professor of modern history of Korea at the Kim Il-song University from 1953 to 1961. In 1974, ambassador to Sweden and, concurrently, to Iceland. It was confirmed on the basis of the reports of the 24 Sep 77 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was vice minister of foreign affairs of the SAC.

193. Yi Wan-ki. A. A candidate member of the CC (183 [i.e., 193]/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

194. Chu Ch'ang-pok. A. A candidate member of the CC (194/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (195/172).
C.

Personal history is not known in further detail.

195. Pang Ch'ol-ho. A. A candidate member of the CC (195/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Brother of Pang Ch'ol-kap (See KCK, this issue, p 50)

196. Kim Chang-kwon. A. A candidate member of the CC (196/248).
B. A full member of the CC (91/172).
C.

Personal history is not known in further detail.

197. Yi Ch'ol-pong. A. A candidate member of the CC (197/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of land and sea transportation of the SAC.

The 17 Jul 74 issue of CHOSEN TSUSHIN reported that he was the director of the Department of Land and Sea Transportation of the Committee of Transportation and Communications. In 1976, when the General Bureau of Land Transportation and the Ministry of Sea Transportation were merged with each other, he became the minister of the merged organization. In 1977, was reelected deputy of the Sixth SPA (See KCK, No 43, p 37).

198. Kim Hyong-pong. A. A candidate member of the CC (198/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC.
C.

Personal history is not known in further detail.

199. Han Song-nyong. A. A candidate member of the CC (199/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

From 1970 to 1972, minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Building. In December 1972, minister of ship machine industry of the SAC.

200. Ch'oe Sang-yol. A. A candidate member of the CC (199[i.e., 200]/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1972, deputy of the Fifth SPA.

201. Chu Kyu-ch'ang. A. A candidate member of the CC (201/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (139/172).
C.

Personal history is not known in further detail.

202. Pak Si-hyong. A. A candidate member of the CC (202/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Manager of the Chongjin Shipyard.

There is a professor at Kim Il-song University whose name is Pak Si-hyong, a noted historian. This is not that Pak Si-hyong. There is a shipyard in which Comrade Pak Si-hyong works; that is the Chongjin Shipyard (KITA CHOSEN NO KOGYO issued by this institute, I, p 65). In North Korea, the managers of large business enterprises are persons with the rank of the ministers of the SAC. It is safe to say, therefore, that this is the same Pak Si-hyong who is the manager of the shipyard.

203. Ch'oe Ung-nok. A. A candidate member of the CC (203/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

204. Chang Ch'ol. A. A candidate member of the CC (204/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (168/172).
C. Vice minister of culture and art of the SAC.

Graduated from the Meiji University in Japan. He is in charge of the field of education for the Korean residents in Japan. In May 1961, director of the Education Department of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. In 1965, repatriated to North Korea. In 1966, vice minister of culture. In December 1972, he became vice minister of culture and art of the SAC; and it was confirmed that he had been at the position until September 1979 (the 16 Sep 79 issue of NS).

205. Kim Chae-pong. A. A candidate member of the CC (204/248).
B. A full member of the CC (90/172).
C. Diplomatic official.

A man in the field of foreign service. In 1960, ambassador to Romania. In 1961, acting charge d'affaires to Cuba. From September 1965 to 1972, vice minister of foreign affairs. From 1972 to August 1976, vice minister of foreign affairs of the SAC. In August 1976, appointed to the post of the ambassador to the USSR (8 August 76 issue of NS). But in April 1980, was replaced by Kwon Hui-kyong.

206. Sin Chin-sun. A. A candidate member of the CC (206/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (147/172).
C.

In January 1971, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea. It is known that she was an official of the Democratic Women's League in November 1973; but her present position is not known.

207. Ch'oe Man-kuk. A. A candidate member of the CC (207/248).
B. A member of the Central Auditing Committee of the CC.
C. Chairman of the North Pyongan Province People's Committee.

In February 1962, chairman of North Hwanghae Province People's Committee. In 1969, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of North Hwanghae Province People's Committee. In June 1980, chairman of North Pyongan Province People's Committee (See KCK, No 72, 0 18).

208. Han Sang-kyu. A. A candidate member of the CC (208/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Chairman of North Hwanghae Province People's Committee.

He published an article "The Sense of Responsibility and Creativeness of the Employees in Thoroughly Implementing the Party Policies" in the August 1977 issue of KULLOJA. It was revealed by the reports of an issue of NODONG SINMUN in June 1980 that he was the chairman of North Hwanghae Province People's Committee (See KCK, No 72, 0 18).

209. Kwon Hui-kyong. A. A candidate member of the CC (209/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Ambassador to the USSR.

Since 1945, he had been engaged in activities of the party. In 1965, vice minister of foreign affairs. From January 1972 to April 1976, ambassador to the USSR. In April 1980, again appointed to the post of the ambassador to the USSR (23 Apr 80 issue of CT).

210. Chon Myong-su. A. A candidate member of the CC (210/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Ambassador to China.

In 1952, graduated from Moscow University. From 1960, had worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The 13 Jun 74 issue of CHOSUN TSUSHIN reported that he was vice minister of foreign affairs of the SAC. In March 1977, ambassador to China. On the basis of the reports of the 12 Sep 80 issue of CHOSUN TSUSHIN, it was confirmed that he is still at the position of ambassador to China.

211. Sin In-ha. A. A candidate member of the CC (211/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Ambassador to Romania.

In September 1971, visited China as the head of the Pyongyang State National Opera Troupe. In October 1971, vice chairman of the Association for External Cultural Liaison. On 24 September 1977, appointed to the post of ambassador to Romania.

212. Kim Yong-yon. A. A candidate member of the CC (212/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (119/172).
C. Chief of Military Police in Pyongyang, the PAF; lieutenant general.

Was a member of the anti-Japanese partisan guerrilla unit. In February 1963, commanding officer of a unit of the PAF. In June 1968, lieutenant general of the PAF. In January 1976, awarded with the Hero's title (24 Jan 76 issue of NS). Since 1973, has been the chief of Military Police in Pyongyang, the PAF (KCK, No 66, p 68).

213. Im Nok-chae. A. A candidate member of the CC (213/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Superintendent of the Pyongyang Central Botanical Garden.

The April 1978 issue of the CHOLLIMA reported that he was the superintendent of the Pyongyang Central Botanical Garden.

- (214.) Ho Ch'ang-suk. A. A candidate member of the CC (214/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (166/172).
C. Secretary of the Democratic Women's Union.

Wife of Vice President Kim Il (16 May 73 issue of MINJU CHOSON). In November 1965, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union. In October 1971, she was the Secretary of the Union at the Fourth Congress of the Union. She published an article "Waiting for the Rank and File" in the "Reminiscence of Anti-Japanese Partisans" published in 1961.

- (215.) Wang Ok-hwan. A. A candidate member of the CC (215/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (167/172).
C. Secretary of the Democratic Women's Union.

In 1965, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union. In 1971, secretary of the Central Committee of the Women's Union at the Fourth Congress of the Union.

216. Yi Su-wol. A. A candidate member of the CC (216/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

On 19 May 1974, visited Japan as a member of the delegation of Korean women. The 17 Apr 76 issue of CHOSEN TSUSHIN reported that she was the secretary of the Pyongyang Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Union. The 3 Nov 80 issue of CHOSEN TSUSHIN reported that she issued a communique to support the reunification policy of President Kim as the secretary of the Central Committee of the Women's Union.

217. Kim Ung-sam. A. A candidate member of the CC (217/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (123/172).
C.

In 1967, chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee of the Fourth Kim Il-song cabinet. From October 1970 to May 1971, minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building Industry. In May 1971, chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee; director of the Korean Engineering Institute. In December 1972, resigned as chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee.

218. Yi Ho-hyok. A. A candidate member of the CC (218/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1961, chief engineer of the Kaesong Textile Plant. In 1963, deputy director of the Department of Light Industry of the CC. From June 1967 to March 1971, minister of food and commodities. In December 1972, vice chairman of the Light Industry Committee of the SAC. He published an article "Let Us Bring About a New Revolutionary Transformation in Developing Local Industries" in the June 1975 issue of KULLOJA. He attended the Central Report Convention held to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with the 22d rank in September 1975 (KCK, No 16, p 85). But, after that, he has never been at such a high rank to attend official functions.

219. Chon Ha-ch'ol. A. A candidate member of the CC (219/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (124/172).
C.

In March 1970, director of the General Bureau of Geology of the cabinet.

220. Kim Nak-hui. A. A candidate member of the CC (220/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

221. Yi Kwang-han. A. A candidate member of the CC (221/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

222. Hong In-pom. A. A candidate member of the CC (222/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Responsible secretary of the Coal Mine Complex of Anju District.

The 20 Feb 80 issue of NODONG SINMUN reported that he was the responsible secretary of the Coal Mine Complex of Anju District.

223. Yi Hwan-sam. A. A candidate member of the CC (223/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Responsible secretary of the Coal Mine Complex of Kuyang District.

The 30 Dec 79 issue of the NODONG SINMUN reported that he was the responsible secretary of the Coal Mine Complex of Kuyang District.

224. Pak Pong-chu. A. A candidate member of the CC (224/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

225. Sin Tong-hwan. A. A candidate member of the CC (225/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

226. Ko Hak-ch'on. A. A candidate member of the CC (226/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In February 1970, Secretary of Kim Ch'aek City KWP Committee. In December 1972, deputy of the Fifth SPA.

227. Kim Che-ha. A. A candidate member of the CC (227/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

228. Pak Im-t'ae. A. A candidate member of the CC (228/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Minister of construction of the SAC.

In 1966, chairman of the Construction Committee of Yanggang Province. In October 1967, minister of construction. From 1972 to date, has been minister of construction of the SAC. It was confirmed on the basis of the reports of the 16 Oct 77 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was still at that position.

229. Ho Min-son. A. A candidate member of the CC (229/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Manager of the Huich'on Electronic Tube Plant (combined electronic machine plant; now it is called Ch'ongnyon Chon'gi Kongjang or Youth Electric Plant).

The manager of the Youth Electric Plant, a munitions factory in Huich'on City, Chagang Province. The plant is also called the plant complex in which Comrade Ho Min-son works. He is a man responsible for the munitions industries in North Korea (KCK, No 52, p 55).

230. Ko T'ae-un. A. A candidate member of the CC (230/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

231. Kye Hyong-sun. A. A candidate member of the CC (231/248).
B. A candidate member of the CC (122/172).
C.

In 1950, studied in Czechoslovakia. From 1955 to 1963, he was in charge of agriculture. From 1969 to 1972, minister of First Ministry of Machine Building Industry. In July 1973, director of the General Bureau of Machines-in-General of the Committee of Machine Building Industry; and when the committee was reorganized into a ministry, he became the minister (See KCK, No 29, p 23). He published an article "Let Us Develop the Machine Building Industry Onto a Further Higher Stage in Conformity with the Demands of the Grand Socialist Construction" in the October 1977 issue of KULLOJA. In 1977, again appointed to the position of the minister of machine building industry. But in February 1979, the Ministry of Machine Building Industry was reorganized into First, Second, Third, and Fourth Ministries of Machine Building Industry. His activities after that are not known. In 1974, he was the manager of the Man'gyongdae Bulldozer Plant, (KCK, No 43).

232. Ch'e Myong-ch'ol. A. A candidate member of the CC (232/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

233. Kim Ch'ang-ho. A. A candidate member of the CC (233/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In 1956, graduated from Kim Ch'aek Industrial College. In February 1959, deputy director of the Department of Society and Education of the CC. In July 1963, deputy director of the National Central Library. In 1968, vice chairman of the Central Broadcasting Committee. In 1974, vice chairman of the Committee of Korean Technology. In March 1974, visited Japan to purchase television sets.

234. Song Pok-ki. A. A candidate member of the CC (234/248).
B. A full member of the CC (59/172).
C.

In 1954, graduated from the Central Party School. Studied in the Soviet Union for a short period of time. In 1958, manager of the Sunch'on Chemical Fertilizer Plant. In 1961, a candidate member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. From 1965 to 1969, minister of chemical industry.

235. Ch'oe Pyong-ho. A. A candidate member of the CC (235/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

In December 1972, deputy of the Fifth SPA.

236. Han Kyu-p'al. A. A candidate member of the CC (236/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

It was confirmed that he was the manager of the Kumsong Tractor Plant from March 1974 to 1979; but it was revealed in the reports of the 28 Sep 79 issue of NODONG SINMUN that Kim Pong-kyu replaced him as the manager of the plant.

237. Yu Chae-hwa. A. A candidate member of the CC (237/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Manager of Musan Mine.

It became clearly known in the reports of the 13 Feb 80 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was the manager of Musan Mine. Since 1970, he has been the manager of the mine.

238. Pak Su-pom. A. A candidate member of the CC (238/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Manager of the Ch'ollima Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Plant.

Since 1974, has been the manager of the Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Plant (30 Sept 79 issue of NS).

239. Yun Myong-kun. A. A candidate member of the CC (239/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

240. O Hyon-chu. A. A candidate member of the CC (240/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Took part in the anti-Japanese movement before the liberation. In 1950's, was active in the Democratic Youth Union. In 1961, a full member of the CC at the Fourth Congress of the party. From 1966 to 1970, responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province KWP Committee. In November 1971, chairman of the Committee of Physical Education Guidance of Korea. In 1972, took part in the Olympic games at Munchen as the head of the delegation and the chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee.

241. Yi Sun-kun. A. A candidate member of the CC (241/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Manager of Hongwon Fisheries Station.

It became clearly known in the reports of 7 Mar 80 issue of NODONG SINMUN that he was the Manager of Hongwon Fisheries Station.

242. Ch'oe Ch'ang-hwan. A. A candidate member of the CC (242/248).
B. A full member of the CC (112/172).
C. Lieutenant general of the PAF.

In June 1970, major general of the PAF. In July 1970, visited China as the Commander of the Naval Force. In April 1972, lieutenant general of the PAF. It is presumed that he has been placed on the reserve list. It was confirmed that a person of the same last name and the same given name was the dean of Wonsan Fisheries College (23 Mar 80 issue of NS); but it is not known whether this is the same person.

243. Yi Chong-to. A. A candidate member of the CC (243/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Vice chairman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Attended the Pyongyang City Report Meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification as the vice chairman of the party (28 Aug 79 issue of NS).

244. Kwak Yong-ho. A. A candidate member of the CC (244/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

245. Pak Yong-myon. A. A candidate member of the CC (248[i.e., 245]/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

246. Won Tal-sik. A. A candidate member of the CC (246/248).
B. Not attended.
C.

Personal history is not known.

- (247.) Paek Sol-hui. A. A candidate member of the CC (247/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Director of the Institute of Botanical Research of the Academy of Sciences.

The 8 Oct 79 issue of NODONG SINMUN reported that she was a doctor at the Institute of Botanical Research; and the 9 Oct 79 issue of CHOSEN TSUSHIN reported that she was awarded with the title of Labor Hero and the title of doctor. The October 1980 issue of CHOLLIMA reported that she became the Director of the Institute of Botanical Research of the Academy of Sciences.

248. Pak Yong-ch'ol. A. A candidate member of the CC (248/248).
B. Not attended.
C. Director of the courses of Kanggye Communist College.

On 30 October 1979, awarded with the title of Labor Hero. A person of the same last name and the same given name is working at a commercial firm; but this is not the same person at all. Took part in the discussion as the representative of the party organizations of Chagang Province at the recent congress of the party.

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